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"THE GREATEST

## APANEE ON!

### The Coming Minister

A pastor wanted—one to please the people.  
Our church, expensive and designed with  
Embellished with a mortgage and a

steeples—  
Has pulpit, pews and treasury to fill.  
A modern Sampson kept in strength by p

A mental giant, so to speak—“we ask,

Who shall our burden lighten, for the fact

To lift a mortgage is no weak man's task

A man to “draw”—an artiste, plainer spe-

Who frames with skill his soft-toned

views,  
To please the tastes of those who pleasure

ing,  
Rest for a little in our cushioned pews,

A Holman Hunt in style; not harsh like'

With flame-hued tints and daubs of

garnish,

No dazzling lights; a softly shaded, burne

Bests suits the sense of our aesthetic par

No clank of chains, no brimstone fumes ;

ners,

No rugged pathway over hills uneven,

No weary race where, but the few are win

The road is easier now—a-days to heaven

For, from a depot planned by modern scie

Wa take our palaces or our sleeping-cars

To paradise direct—in calm, supreme deli

Of old time stages (with their jolts and ja

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Well read in Hegel, Figueir, Renan and S

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A hint of Brahma or of Buddha show,

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For doctrines new, whether of priest or

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## THOMPSON HALL

A VERY FUNNY STORY

BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

CHAPTER VI.

MRS. BROWN AT THOMPSON HALL

*Concluded.*

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"And I have come here. Are friends of Mr. Thompson?"

"Oh dear yes," said Mrs. Brown, "was a Thompson myself before I married."

"Oh—Indeed!" said Mr. Jones. "Very odd!—very odd indeed."

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# Three Express

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER"

APANEE ONT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14 1877.

## The Coming Minister

A pastor wanted—one to please the people; one church, expensive and designed with skill, established with a mortgage and a Gothic steeple. Has pulpit, pews and treasury to fill. A modern Sampson kept in strength by practice, a mortal giant, so to speak—“we ask, Who shall our burden lighten, for the fact is, To lift a mortage is no weak man's task.”

A man to “draw”, an artiste—plainer speaking—Who frames with skill his soft-toned modern views, To please the tastes of those who pleasure seeking. Rest for a little in our cushioned pews, A Hoiman Hunt in style; not harsh like Turner; With flame-hued tints and daubs of colors garnish, No dazzling lights; a softly shaded burner Bests suits the sense of our aesthetic parish.

No clank of chains, no brimstone fumes for sinners, No rugged pathway over hills uneven, No weary race where but the few are winners, The road is easier now—a day to heaven; For from a depot planned by modern science, We take our palace on our sleeping-cars To paradise direct—in calm, supreme defiance Of old time stages (with their jolts and jars), Such must our pastor be—and such in brief, his preaching: Well read in Hegel, Figner, Renan and Strauss He cannot fail to please, and if his teaching A hint of Brahmo or of Buddha show, That's better still—men will not weary of it, For doctrines new, whether of priest or sage, Are indications of a coming prophet, Foreshelling for our church a golden age.

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“Do you know Mr. Thompson?” asked Mrs. Brown.

“I never had the pleasure of seeing him—as yet,” answered Mr. Jones very stiffly.

“Oh—I didn't know! Because you said you were coming here.”

“And I have come here. Are you friends of Mr. Thompson?”

“Oh dear you!” said Mrs. Brown.

Brown's face, as though imploring her not to tell the story.

“Perhaps, Jane, you had better infro-  
duce us,” said Mrs. Brown.

“Introduce you! I thought you had been travelling together, and staying at the same hotel, and all that.”

“So we have; but people may be in the same hotel without knowing each other. And we have traveled all the way home with Mr. Jones without in the least knowing who he was.”

“How very odd! Do you mean you have never spoken?”

“Not a word,” said Mrs. Brown.

“I do so hope you'll love each other,” said Jane.

“It shan't by my fault if we don't,” said Mr. Brown.

“I'm sure it sha'n't be mine,” said Mr. Brown, tendering his hand to the other gentleman. The various feelings of the moment were too much for Mr. Jones, and he could not respond quite as he should have done. But as he was taken up stairs to his room, he determined that he would make the best of it.

The owner of the house was old Uncle John. He was a bachelor, and with him lived various members of the family. There was the great Thompson of them all, Cousin Robert, who was now member of Parliament for the Essex Flats; and young John, as a certain enterprising Thompson of the age of 40 was usually called; and then there was old Aunt Bess; and among other young branches there was Miss Jane Thompson, who was now engaged to marry Mr. Charles Burnaby Jones. As it happened, no other member of the family had as yet seen Mr. Burnaby Jones, and he, being by nature of a retiring disposition, felt himself to be ill at ease when he came into the breakfast parlor among all the Thompsons. He was known to be a gentleman of good family and ample means, and all the Thompsons had approved of the match; but during the first Christmas breakfast he did not seem to accept his condition joyfully. His own Jane sat beside him, but then on the other side sat Mrs. Brown. She assumed an immediate intimacy—as women know how to do on such occasions—being determined from the very first to regard her sister's husband as a brother; but he still feared her. She was still to him the woman who had come to him in the dead of night with that horrid mixture—and had then left him.

“It was so odd that both of you should have been detained on the very same day,” said Jane.

“Yes, it was odd,” said Mrs. Brown, with a smile, looking round upon her neighbor.

“It was abominably bad weather, you know,” said Brown.

“But you were both so determined to come,” said the old gentleman. “When we got the two telegrams at the same moment, we were sure that there had been some agreement between you.”

“Not exactly an agreement,” said Mrs. Brown; whereupon Mr. Jones looked as grim as death.

“I'm sure there is something more to it

that he attempted to return the kiss.

“And now I will tell the whole story,” said Mrs. Brown. “And she told it, acknowledging her faint with true contrition, and swearing that she would atone for it by life-long sisterly devotion.

“And you mustard-plastered the wrong man!” said the old gentleman, almost rolling off his chair with delight.

“I did,” said Mrs. Brown, sobbing; “and I think no woman ever suffered as I suffered.”

“And Jones wouldn't let you leave the hotel!”

“It was the handkerchief stopped us,” said Brown.

“If it had turned out to be anybody else,” said the member of Parliament “the results might have been most serious—not to say discreditable.”

“That's nonsense, Robert,” said Mrs. Brown, who was disposed to resent the use of so severe a word, even from the legislator cousin.

“In a strange gentleman's bedroom!” he continued. “It only shows that what I have always said is quite true. You should never go to bed in a strange house without locking your door.”

Nevertheless it was a very joyful meeting, and before the evening was over, Mr. Jones was happy, and had been brought to acknowledge that the mustard plaster would probably not do him any permanent injury.

THE END,

## The Origin of Steam Printing.

It is remarkable that the steam engine was not called to the aid of the printing press sooner than it was, but it had long been used in many of the industrial arts before it became a handmaid to “the art preservative of all arts.” The first printing by steam was on the issue of the London Times for November 29, 1814. The improved hand-preses of that day could strike off only from two to three hundred impressions an hour with one man to ink the types and another to work the press. At that rate a very large edition of a daily paper was simply impossible, for one day's work could not be completed before the next day's must begin. The Times then printed from three to four thousand copies daily, and Mr. John Walter, the proprietor (the second of that name), began as early as 1804 to consider whether the work might not be expedited in some way.

In that year Thomas Martyn, a compositor in the Times office, got up a model of a self acting machine for working the press, and Walter furnished money for the continuance of his experiments. As usual in the early history of labor-saving machinery, this attempt met with bitter opposition from the workmen, who supposed their craft was in danger. Martyn was in fear of his life because of the threats of the pressmen, and partly on that account, and partly because Walter had small capital at that time, the scheme was given up. As soon, however, as Konig's printing machine was invented in 1814, Walter

sign, standing within a huge iron gate, with a gravel sweep before it. It had stood there before Stratford was a town, or even a suburb, and had then been known by the name of Bow Place. But it had been in the hands of the present family for the last thirty years, and was now known far and wide as Thompson Hall—a comfortable, roomy, old-fashioned place, perhaps a little dark and dull to look at, but more substantially built than most of our modern villas. Mrs. Brown jumped with alacrity from the carriage, and with a quick step entered the home of her forefathers. Her husband followed her more leisurely; but he too felt that he was at home at Thompson Hall. Then Mr. Jones walked in also; but he looked as though he were not at all at home. It was still very early, and no one of the family was yet down. In these circumstances it was almost necessary that something should be said to Mr. Jones.

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"Oh—Indeed!" said Mr. Jones. "How very odd!—very odd indeed."

During this time the luggage was being brought into the house, and two old family servants were offering them assistance. Would the new-comers like to go up to their bedrooms? Then the housekeeper, Mrs. Green, intimated with a wink, that Miss Jane would, she was sure, be down quite immediately. The lady probably had made her guess as to the mystery, but the two gentlemen were still altogether in the dark. Mrs. Brown had no doubt declared her parentage, but Mr. Jones with such a multitude of strange facts crowding on his mind, had been slow to understand her. Being somewhat suspicious by nature, he was beginning to think whether possibly the mustard had been put by this lady on his throat with some reference to his connection with Thompson Hall. Could it be that she, for some reason of her own had wished to prevent his coming, and had contrived this untoward stratagem out of her brain? or had she wished to make him ridiculous to the Thompson family, to whom, as a family, he was at present unknown? It was becoming more and more improbable to him that the whole thing should have been an accident. When, after the first horrid torments of that morning in which he had in his sleeve revealed the cause of his trouble, he had

been told by his wife that he must go to the Thompsons, he had been so much disengaged from his thoughts that he had not even thought of the possibility of his meeting with his old master again. He had been so engrossed in his own trouble that he had not even thought of the possibility of his meeting with his old master again.

Then they all went to church, as a united family ought to do on Christmas day, and came home to a fine old English

early dinner at three o'clock—a sirloin of beef a foot and a half broad, a turkey as big as an ostrich, a plum-pudding bigger than the turkey, and two or three dozen mince-pies. "That's a very large bit of beef," said Mr. Jones, who had not lived much in England latterly.

"It won't look so large," said the old gentleman, "when all our friends down stairs have had their say to it." "A plum-pudding on Christmas-day can't be too big," he said again, "if the cook will take time enough over it. I never knew a bit go to waste yet."

By this time there had been some explanation as to past events between the two sisters. Mrs. Brown had, indeed, told Jane all about it—how ill her husband had been, how she had been forced to go down and look for the mustard, and then what she had done with the mustard.

"I don't think they are a bit alike, you know, Mary, if you mean that," said Jane.

"Well, no; perhaps not quite alike. I only saw his beard, you know. No doubt it was stupid, but I did it."

"Why didn't you take it off again?" asked the sister.

"Oh, Jane, if you'd only think of it! Could you?" Then, of course, all that occurred was explained—how they had been stopped on their journey, how Brown had made the best apology in his power, and how Jones had travelled with them and had never spoken a word. The gentleman had only taken his new name a week since, but of course had had his new card printed immediately. "I am sure I should have thought of it, if they hadn't made a mistake of the first name. Charles said it was like Barnaby Rudge."

"Not at all like Barnaby Rudge," said Jane; "Charles Burnaby Jones is a very good name."

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Before dinner the secret had been told no further, but still there had crept about among the Thompsons, and, indeed, down stairs also among the retainers, a feeling that there was a secret. The old housekeeper was sure that Miss Mary, as she still called Mrs. Brown, had something to tell, if she could only be induced to tell it, and that this something had reference to Mr. Jones' personal comfort. The head of the family, who was a sharp old gentleman, felt this also, and the member of Parliament, who had an idea that he especially should never be kept in the dark, was almost angry. Mr. Jones, suffering from some kindred feeling throughout the dinner, remained silent and un-

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"The night on which the curious machine was first brought into use in its new abode was one of great anxiety and even alarm. The suspicious pressmen had threatened destruction to any one whose invention might suspend their employment—destruction to him and his traps." They were directed to wait for expected news from the Continent. It was about six o'clock in the morning when Mr. Walter went into the press-room and astonished its occupants by telling them that the *Times* was already printed by steam, and if they attempted violence there was force ready to suppress it; but that if they were peaceable, their wages should be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procured. The promise was, no doubt, faithfully performed; and having so said, he distributed several copies among them. Thus was the most hazardous enterprise undertaken and successfully carried through, and printing by steam, on a most gigantic scale, given to the world."

#### The Dirtiness of War.

A Danube correspondent says that one of his hopes that all war will end soon is that as people become more civilized the dirtiness of it will become more unendurable.

What characterizes an army in the field above everything else is dirt. One is clothed in it, one eats it, drinks it, smells it. Officers who once were doubtless brilliant as butterflies in uniform, spotless as the lily of the field, become drabbed, stained and rusty. Their coats have holes, their boots are patched. As for the soldiers, they are simply filthy. You will meet them more ragged than the poorest laborers, and those who were once snowy white of vesture have fallen to the lowest depths of darkness. As for some further details of the sort which I must not dwell on, a hint should suffice—everybody cuts his hair as short as scissars will do it before entering on a campaign.

A moment arrives, after no long time, when soldiers' servants give up washing in despair. An accept all the dirt that comes to them. Then they cease to observe whether their masters' things are clean or not—despite the humble duty of washing cups and plates and forks, ignore the use of soap, and all that civilization has laboriously impressed upon the menial

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"It there is a mystery, I hope it will be told at once," said the member of Parliament, angrily. "Come Brown, what is it?" asked another male cousin. "Well, there was an accident. I'd rather Jones should tell," said he. Jones's brow became blaker than thunder, but he did not say a word. "You mustn't be angry with Mary," Jane whispered into her lover's ear.

"Come, Mary, you never were slow at talking," said the uncle. "I do hate this kind of thing," said the member of Parliament. "I will tell it all," said Mrs. Brown, very nearly in tears, or else pretending to be very nearly in tears. "I know I was very wrong, and I do beg his pardon; and if he won't say that he forgives me, I never shall be happy again." Then she clasped her hands, and turning round, looked him piteously in the face.

"Oh, yes; I do forgive you," said Mr. Jones.

"My brother," said she, throwing her arms round him and kissing him. He recoiled from the embrace, but I think

"The night on which the curious machine was first brought into use in its new abode was one of great anxiety and even alarm. The suspicious pressmen had threatened destruction to any one whose invention might suspend their employment—'destruction to him and his traps.' They were directed to wait for expected news from the Continent. It was about six o'clock in the morning when Mr. Walter went into the press-room and astonished its occupants by telling them that the *Times* was already printed by steam, and if they attempted violence there was force ready to suppress it; but that if they were peaceable their wages should be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procured. The promise was, no doubt, faithfully performed; and having so said, he distributed several copies among them. Thus was the most hazardous enterprise undertaken and successfully carried through, and printing by steam, on a most gigantic scale, given to the world."

### The Dirtiness of War.

A Danube correspondent says that one of his hopes that all war will end soon is that as people become more civilized the dirtiness of it will become more unendurable.

What characterizes an army in the field above everything else is dirt. One is clothed in it, one eats it, drinks it, smells it. Officers who once were doubtless brilliant as butterflies in uniform, spotless as the lily of the field, become drabbed, stained and rusty. Their coats have holes, their boots are patched. As for the soldiers, they are simply filthy. You will meet them more ragged than the poorest laborers, and those who were once snowy white of vesture have fallen to the lowest depths of darkness. As for some further details of the sort which I must not dwell on, a hint should suffice—everybody cuts his hair as short as scissors will do it before entering on a campaign.

A moment arrives, after no long time, when soldiers' servants give up washing in despair, an accept all the dirt that comes to them. Then they cease to observe whether their master's things are clean or no, despise the humble duty of washing cups and plates and forks, ignore the use of soap, and all that civilization has laboriously impressed upon the menial instinct. They return to the customs of primeval man, and we follow of necessity. Thus forks and spoons are ignored at an early stage, plates and dishes somewhat later. At this very moment, a grimy wretch, upon whose hand one might plant mustard seed with reasonable hope, is employed besides me in cutting sugar. He has brought forth a snowy lump and a butcher's knife, and upon the bare earth he is hacking off chips. These he collects and ranges in a greased tin box, popping each alternate lump into the black cavern of his mouth. All is done with the foul fingers, upon the native soil, between whiffs of tobacco; and no one protests; the greater number do not even observe such things now. We are all so conscious of dirt, so resigned and hopeless about it, that a little more or less is not worth disputing. I shall not linger upon this theme. Let your readers turn up the passage of "London Labor and London Poor," in which the dens of St. Giles are described, and the way of life in that quarter. The manners and customs pictured there are not so filthy as those we necessarily adopt. This army is but little worse than others. War itself is foul. There are more wounded die of dirt than of lead or iron.

The Japanese Government has built a war balloon which is to be sent to the southern army now operating against the rebels.

A numerously signed petition has been presented to the mayor of San Antonio, Texas, begging permission to have bull-fights in the city.

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# Express.

THE GREATEST NUMBER

(\$1.00 per annum, if paid in advance)

DAY, SEPTEMBER 14 1877.

NO. 20.

s face, as though imploring her to tell the story.  
"Jane, you had better intr-  
e-  
s," said Mrs. Brown. "I thought you ha-  
d avelling together, and staying at  
a hotel; and all that."

"We have; but people may be in  
a hotel without knowing each  
other. And we have traveled all the way  
with Mr. Jones without in the least  
ing who he was."

"How very odd! Do you mean you  
ever spoken?"

"Not a word," said Mrs. Brown.  
so hope you'll love each other, "she  
said.

"I sha'n't by my fault if we don't,"  
r. Brown.

"I suppose it sha'n't be mine," said Mr.

tendering his hand to the other  
man. The various feelings of the  
t were to much for Mr. Jones, and  
d not respond quite as he should  
me. But as he was taken up stairs  
oom, he determined that he would  
e best of it.

owner of the house was old Uncle

He was a bachelor, and with him  
aricous members of the family.

was the great Thompson of them  
in Robert, who was now member

ment for the Essex Flats; and  
John, as a certain enterprising

son of the age of 40 was usually

and then there was old Aunt

nd among other young branches  
as Miss Jane Thompson, who was

gaged to marry Mr. Charles Bur-

ones. As it happened, no other

r of the family had as yet seen Mr.

y Jones, and he, being by nature

irring disposition, felt himself to be

use when he came into the break-

lidor among all the Thompsons. He

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His own Jane sat beside him,

on the other side sat Mrs. Brown,

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"Exactly an agreement," said Mrs.

; whereupon Mr. Jones looked as

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erstand yet," said the member of

int.

they all went to church, as a

family ought to do on Christmas

days home to a friend.

"She attempted to return the kiss.  
"And now I will tell the whole story,"  
said Mrs. Brown. And she told it ac-  
knowledging her fault with true contrition,  
and swearing that she would atone for it  
by life-long sisterly devotion.

"And you mustard-plastered the wrong  
man!" said the old gentleman, almost  
rolling off his chair with delight.

"I did," said Mrs. Brown, sobbing;  
"and I think no woman ever suffered as  
I suffered."

"And Jones wouldn't let you leave the  
hotel!"

"It was the handkerchief stopped us,"  
said Brown.

"It had turned out to be anybody  
else," said the member of Parliament  
"the results might have been most serious  
—not to say discreditable."

"That's nonsense, Robert," said Mrs.  
Brown, who was disposed to resent the  
use of so severe a word, even from the  
legislator cousin.

"In a strange gentleman's bedroom!"  
he continued. "It only shows that what I  
have always said is quite true. You  
should never go to bed in a strange house  
without locking your door."

Nevertheless it was a very jovial meet-  
ing, and before the evening was over, Mr.  
Jones was happy, and had been brought  
to acknowledge that the mustard plaster  
would probably not do him any permanent  
injury.

THE END,

## The Origin of Steam Printing.

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At that rate a very large edition of a daily  
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joining building. Here Konig and his as-

## English Business Women.

Not only in politics but in business, women appear much more prominently than they do in "America." If they do keep hotels, which they sometimes do, they manage them, whether they are great or small. The place which in "America" is filled by that exquisite, awful and impenetrable being, the hotel clerk, is filled invariably in England by a woman—so at least I always found the change a very happy one. To be met by the cheery, pleasant faces of these bright well-mannered women, to be spoken to as if you were a human being whom in consideration of what you are to pay, it was a pleasure to make as comfortable as possible, instead of being treated with lofty condescension, or at best with serene indifference, was a pleasant sensation. And these women did their work so quiet and cheerfully, and yet in such a businesslike way, that it was a constant pleasure to come in contact with them. Dressed in black serge or alpaca, they affected no flirting airs, directed or obeyed promptly and quietly. And yet their womanhood was constantly in their manner and in their thoughtfulness for the comfort of those who were in their care. They always had a pleasant word or smile in answer to a passing remark, were always ready to answer any question or give any information, and were pleased at any acknowledgment of satisfaction. Naturally it was so; for they were women; and they were chosen, it seemed to me, for their pleasant ways as well as for their efficiency. From not one of them, from one end of England to the other, in great cities or in quiet country towns and villages, did I receive one surly word or look, or anything but the kindest and promptest attention. I can say the same of the shop women, who waited upon customers not as if they were consciously condescending in the performances of such duties, but cheerfully and pleasantly and with a show of interest that a purchaser should be satisfied. Their dress was almost invariably the same black unornamented serge or alpaca, which, by the way, is the commonest street dress of all women of their condition. In the telegraph offices the clerks are generally women; and indeed, women seem to do everything except plough, drive omnibus and railway engines, and be soldiers and policemen. They keep turnpikes, where turnpikes still exist; and in Sussex I saw a woman's name with her hus-  
band's upon the pike-house. Indeed, it seemed to me that in all public affairs from politics down to turnpike-keeping, women were very much more engaged and before the world in England than in America.—[R. G. White, in *Galaxy*.]

## Died for England.

This is the great Turkish cemetery of Scutari. It is said that the entire population of Constantinople does not exceed a twentieth part of the dead that sleep under those cypresses. It is a wilderness of trees set so close together that their branches are matted overhead, and scarcely a ray of sunlight penetrates them \*\*\* Not far away is another burial ground vastly different in particulars. It is open to the sunshine, a green lawn

Fancies.  
"WHENCE come your beautiful fancies?  
From the earth, or the heavens above?  
"From neither," the poet replied; "they stream  
From the eyes of the woman I love.  
There are far more thoughts in her sunny glance  
Than star in the midnight skies."  
"You're a fool!" said his friend. "Perhaps I am;  
What's the good of being wise?  
I would not change this folly of mine,  
No, not for an empire's prize!"

## What a Soldier Gets to Eat.

Turning to the British soldiers, we find in him the most daintily fed of all warriors, unless it was the Servian in last year's war. If we are to believe special correspondents, the rations of the Servian soldier were almost unlimited, and furnished a striking contrast to the fare of the frugal Turks. An oka, or two and one-half pounds of brown bread, half an oka of fresh meat, together with a modicum of rice, meal and paprika, was the daily ration, the last named comestible being employed for making soup; the *pot-au-feu*, so we are assured, was to be found simmering in camp from early morn till noon, and then came off only to make room for the coffee kettle. The Servian soldiery, too, usually had a ration of spirits called slivovitch, or plum brandy, allowed them, and yet withal they had no such powers of endurance as the maize-fed Turks. In this country a soldier's ration is three-quarters of a pound of meat and one pound of bread, which is supplemented in war time to a quarter of a pound of cheese, together with cocoa or tea, sugar, &c. In the Crimea there was a standing order that hot tea should always be kept ready when practicable, so that the men might partake of it at any time, and in the Abyssinian and Ashantee campaigns the camps were never broken up of a morning before the troops had been supplied with a cup of warm coffee for breakfast. Tea and coffee exercise the same effect upon the system as wine and spirits, but their stimulative action is less marked, and our commanding officers are enjoined never to issue a ration of spirits except under extraordinary circumstances, as in the cases of distressing marches or when troops are engaged in the trenches or up at the front. And yet as we have said, with this apparently liberal feeding our men do not receive so much actual nourishment or nitrogenous matter as the German soldier, whose mainstay is the two-pound loaf of black bread he receives daily. The meat, bread, sugar, &c., received by British soldier in the Crimea, yielded, as we are told by the Royal Commissioners, but 23.52 ounces of nutritive principle, while Germany gives her soldiers 32.96 ounces, which is still further increased when the latter are fed on such highly nitrogenous diet as the pea-sausage. The Turks, poor as their food may seem to us (it being bread almost alone), probably derive as much nutriment from it as English troops from their bread, meat and cocoa; for weight for weight, the Turkish rations contain more nitrogenous matter. If, too, their meal is what is termed "whole flour," it will, since it includes the husk, contain more nitrogen still, and, like oatmeal, be one of the most generous foods known. Scotch troops, we fancy, would be little the worse if fed solely on porridge for a time. The reader may remember Lord Elbunk's report on Dr. Johnston's definition of oats as the food of horses in England and men in Scotland: "Yes," said he, "and where else will you find such horses and such men?" A growing soldier, hard at work all day at gun-drill or other laborious work, does not buy extra meat when he is hungry, but foregoes his beer at the canteen for another pound loaf thus approaching his diet very nearly to that of the German warrior, who, we have shown, lives almost entirely on bread and enjoys the most nutritive fare. At the same time it is necessary to bear in mind that the conditions under which a man lives must guide the nature of his food. A man inhabiting a cold climate such as ours requires more animal food than he would if he lived in a

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In that year Thomas Martyn, a com- positor in the Times office, got up a model of a self-acting machine for working the press, and Walter furnished money for the continuance of his experiments. As usual in the early history of labor-saving machinery, this attempt met with bitter opposition from the workmen, who supposed their craft was in danger. Martyn was in fear of his life because of the threats of the press- men, and partly on that account, and partly because Walter had small capital at that time, the scheme was given up. As soon, however, as Konig's printing machine was invented in 1814, Walter consented that it should be tried on the Times; but for fear of the workmen the experiment was made, not in the regular printing office of the paper, but in an adjoining building. Here Konig and his as- sistant, Bauer, worked secretly for several months, testing and perfecting the machine. On the 20th of November everything was ready for actual work on the paper, and the result is thus told in a biographical sketch of Mr. Walter, which appeared in the Times in July, 1847:

"The night on which the curious machine was first brought into use in its new abode was one of great anxiety and even alarm. The suspicious pressmen had threatened destruction to any one whose invention might suspend their em- ployment—'destruction to him and his traps.' They were directed to wait for expected news from the Continent. It was about six o'clock in the morning when Mr. Walter went into the press-room and astonished its occupants by telling them that the Times was already printed by steam, and if they attempted violence there was force ready to suppress it; but that if they were peaceable their wages should be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procur- ed. The promise was, no doubt, faithfully performed; and having so said, he distributed several copies among them. Thus was the most hazardous enterprise undertaken and successfully carried through, and printing by steam, on a most gigantic scale, given to the world."

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is a billowy waste of green mounds with no stones to tell their tales, and there sleep 8,000 nameless dead who died for England. There are rows of graves with simple headstones on which are recorded a few lines full of agony. You read again and again these inscriptions in memory of young officers, with ages ranging from 18 to 28 years, who bravely fell at this or that battle, or wasted in the hospital, or who died at sea. These stones are usually "erected" by his comrades, and they all lie within sight of that hospital, now a barrack, where Florence Nightingale did her labor of love. The afternoon sleeps on that hallowed slope; the waves sing below it. The islands hang like clouds upon the face of the waters, and Stamboul unveils her splendor, which is mirrored in the tranquil sea. Turning from all this sensuous beauty, my eye falls upon a solitary slab. It bears in relief an inscription that takes me by storm. I think of the flower of England, young, brave impetuous, buried upon the fire of the enemy and ignominiously sacrificed, and I read again that last appeal of one of those ill-fated lads, and I believe that such prayer will not pass unheeded—it is only this: "I am thine—save me!" —San Francisco Chronicle.

Fred Douglass

### SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF A NEGRO SLAVE BOY.

Frederick Douglass, now Marshal of the District of Columbia, was reared as a slave on a plantation in Talbot County, Maryland. When ten years old he was lent to a relative of his owner, and was sent to Baltimore, just as any other chat- tel might have been sent. He worked in a ship yard, and his contact with men and things from the vast, mysterious, and unknown world outside of his dark bondage stirred the trembling soul within him. Vague rumours of lands where slavery was unknown came to him. Glimpses of a strange knowledge, communicable by means of written and print- ed characters, gleamed before him. He resolved to learn to read and write. He

men do not receive so much actual nourishment or nitrogenous matter as the German soldier, whose mainstay is the two-pound loaf of black bread he receives daily. The meat, bread, sugar, &c., received by British soldier in the Crimea, yielded, as we are told by the Royal Commissioners, but 28.52 ounces of nutritive principle, while Germany gives her soldiers 32.96 ounces, which is still further increased when the latter are fed on such highly nitrogenous diet as the pea-sausage. The Turks, poor as their food may seem to us (it being bread almost alone), probably derive as much nutriment from it as English troops from their bread, meat and cocoa; for weight, the Turkish rations contain more nitrogenous matter. If, too, their meal is what is termed "whole flour," it will, since it includes the husk, contain more nitrogen still, and, like oatmeal, be one of the most generous foods known. Scotch troops, we fancy, would be little the worse if fed solely on porridge for a time. The reader may remember Lord Elphinstone's retort on Dr. Johnston's definition of oats as the food of horses in England and men in Scotland: "Yes," said he, "and where else will you find such horses and such men?" A growing soldier, hard at work all day at gun-drill or other laborious work, does not buy extra meat when he is hungry, but foregoes his beer at the canteen for another pound loaf thus approaching his diet very nearly to that of the German warrior, who, we have shown, lives almost entirely on bread and enjoys the most nutritive fare. At the same time it is necessary to bear in mind that the conditions under which a man lives must guide the nature of his food. A man inhabiting a cold climate such as ours requires more animal food than he would if he lived in a country nearer the equator, and British troops, we fear, would lose much of their energy if fed altogether on farinaceous food. But, as we have striven to show, it is not always a so-called liberal diet which affords the soldier the greatest quantity of nutriment.—Nature.

### Flirtations.

"June," writing to the New York Herald says: "Please allow me a small space in your 'Complaint Book' about ladies and gentlemen—married ones, particularly—in regard to the flirtations carried on between the sexes. Whenever a woman appears in public and flirts she is not only the cause of her name being lightly spoken of, but her innocent sisters must suffer and become in a degree tainted. Light things are said about her. What right has a woman to rob a pure-minded and virtuous girl's character? You say none at all. Still, by flirting, does she not place her sister's name in jeopardy? Flirting is an evil that should be shunned by our older ones. How many young girls take the malady from some married woman. A married woman flirts more than a single one, as she has a shield—husband. Is it a wonder that men speak lightly and insult women when they do nothing to prevent these evils? Men are ruined by women. I have seen married women gaze at men in a kiss-me-if-you-dare style that honest men must blush at their want of respect. Now, such women debase both sexes; for, if wives are what God desires them to be, men will have respect for them; but until women are true themselves, they cannot expect men to be. A woman is a guide for man to go by, his compass; but, if his compass is out of order, man will drift away and perhaps never find his proper course again. So women, beware how many lives you wreck! I hope what ever lady reads this will pause and think what good she can do and show the false ones that honor and respect are due to a 'woman' only—not a flirt."

The case of Mrs. Angelina Smith of Mari- bor, Mass., is an interesting one for surgeons. In 1874 her nephew assaulted her with an axe, crushed in her skull and terribly lacerating her scalp. Her death was deemed certain, but she is still alive. The scalp wound was drawn together by ligatures over the broken skull, but it did

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ane, if you'd only think of it? Then, of course, all that was explained—how they had been on their journey, how Brown the best apology in his power, Jones had travelled with them ever spoken word. The general taken his new name a few, but of course had his printed immediately. "I am glad to have thought of it, if they do a mistake of the first name, it was like Barnaby Rudge," all like Barnaby Rudge," said Charles Burnaby Jones is a very

good indeed—and I'm sure that little bit he won't be at all the accident."

linner the secret had been told, but still there had crept about Thompsons, and, indeed, down among the retainers, a feeling was a secret. The old house-sure that Miss Mary, as she Mrs. Brown, had something to could only be induced to tell at this something had reference ones' personal comfort. The family, who was a sharp old man, felt this also, and the member, who had an idea that he should never be kept in the almost angry. Mr. Jones, suffused some kindred feeling throughout, remained silent and un-

When two or three toasts had been drunk—the Queen's health, the old man's health, the young couple's own health, and the general health of the Thompsons—then tongues opened and a question was asked. "I think there has been something arise between these young people, we have not heard as yet," said the Then Mrs. Brown laughed, and going too, gave Mr. Jones to understand that he, at any rate, knew all

re is a mystery, I hope it will be ce," said the member of Parliament.

Brown, what is it?" asked another cousin.

there was an accident. I'd never should tell," said he,

brow became blaker than thunder did not say a word. "You are angry with Mary," Jane whispered in her lover's ear.

Mary, you never were slow at understanding this kind of thing," said the member of Parliament.

I tell it all," said Mrs. Brown, lying in tears, or else pretending to early in tears, "I know I was wrong, and I do beg his pardon; and say that he forgives me, I never happy again." Then she clasped him, and turning round, looked him in the face.

es; I do forgive you," said Mr. rother," said she, throwing her hand him and kissing him. He from the embrace, but I think

biographical sketch of Mr. Walter, which appeared in the *Times* in July, 1847:

The night on which the curious machine was first brought into use in its new abode was one of great anxiety and even alarm. The suspicious pressmen had threatened destruction to any one whose invention might suspend their employment—destruction to him and his traps. They were directed to wait for expected news from the Continent. It was about six o'clock in the morning when Mr. Walter went into the press-room and astonished its occupants by telling them that the *Times* was already printed by steam, and if they attempted violence there was force ready to suppress it; but that if they were peaceable their wages should be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procured. The promise was, no doubt, faithfully performed; and having so said, he distributed several copies among them. Thus was the most hazardous enterprise undertaken and successfully carried through, and printing by steam, on a most gigantic scale, given to the world."

#### The Dirtiness of War.

A Danube correspondent says that one of his hopes that all war will end soon is that as people become more civilized the dirtiness of it will become more unendurable.

What characterizes an army in the field above everything else is dirt. One is clothed in it, one eats it, drinks it, smells it. Officers who once were doubtless brilliant as butterflies in uniform, spotless as the lily of the field, become drabbed, stained and rusty. Their coats have holes, their boots are patched. As for the soldiers, they are simply filthy. You will meet them more ragged than the poorest laborers, and those who were once snowy white of vesture have fallen to the lowest depths of darkness. As for some further details of the sort which I must not dwell on, a hint should suffice—everybody cuts his hair as short as scissors will do it before entering on a campaign.

A moment arrives, after no long time, when soldiers' servants give up washing in despair, an accept all the dirt that comes to them. Then they cease to observe whether their masters' things are clean or no, despise the humble duty of washing cups and plates and forks, ignore the use of soap, and all that civilization has laboriously impressed upon the menial instinct. They return to the customs of primeval man, and we follow of necessity. Thus forks and spoons are ignored at an early stage, plates and dishes somewhat later. At this very moment, a grimy wretch, upon whose hand one might plant mustard seed with reasonable hope, is employed besides me in cutting sugar. He has brought forth a snowy lump and a butcher's knife, and upon the bare earth he is hacking off chips. These he collects and ranges in a greased tin box, popping each alternate lump into the black cavern of his mouth. All is done with the foul fingers, upon the native soil, between whiffs of tobacco; and no one protests; the greater number do not even observe such things now. We are all so conscious of dirt, so resigned and hopeless about it, that a little more or less is not worth disputing. I shall not linger upon this theme. Let your readers turn up the passage of "London Labor and London Poor," in which the den of St. Giles are described, and the way of life in that quarter. The manners and customs pictured there are not so filthy as those we necessarily adopt. This army is but little worse than others. War itself is foul. There are more wounded die of dirt than of lead or iron.

The Japanese Government has built a war balloon which is to be sent to the southern army now operating against the rebels.

A numerously signed petition has been presented to the mayor of San Antonio, Texas, begging permission to have bull-fights in the city.

costly tombs and modest ones, and in the centre is a memorial column with sculptured angels supporting it but there is a billowy waste of green mounds with no stones to tell their tales, and there sleep 8,000 nameless dead who died for England. There are rows of graves with simple headstones on which are recorded a few lines full of agony. You read again and again these inscriptions in memory of young officers, with ages ranging from 18 to 28 years, who bravely fell at this or that battle, or wasted in the hospital, or who died at sea. These stones are usually "erected by his comrades," and they all lie within sight of that hospital, now a barrack, where Florence Nightingale did her labor of love. The afternoon sleeps on that hallowed slope; the waves sing below it. The islands hang like clouds upon the face of the waters, and Istanbul unveils her splendor, which is mirrored in the tranquil sea. Turning from all this sensuous beauty, my eye falls upon a solitary slab. It bears in relief an inscription that takes me by storm. I think of the flower of England, young, brave impetuous, hurled upon the fire of the enemy and ignominiously sacrificed, and I read again that last appeal of one of those ill-fated lads, and I believe that such prayer will not pass unheeded—it is only this: "I am thine—save me!" —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Fred Douglass

#### SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF A NEGRO SLAVE BOY.

Fredrick Douglass, now Marshal of the District of Columbia, was reared as a slave on a plantation in Talbot County, Maryland. When ten years old he was lent to a relative of his owner, and was sent to Baltimore, just as any other chattel might have been sent. He worked in a ship yard, and his contact with men and things from the vast, mysterious, and unknown world outside of his dark bondage stirred the trembling soul within him. Vague rumours of lands where slavery was unknown came to him. Glimpses of a strange knowledge, communicable by means of written and printed characters, gleamed before him. He resolved to learn to read and write. He vowed that he would flee to that far-off land of freedom. Secretly, for it was forbidden, he taught himself reading and writing. There is nowhere a more pathetic chapter of personal biography than that in which the painful and furtive studies of the poor slave boy are described. In 1838, when twenty-one years old Douglass carried out his long-cherished plan of escape. He fled to New York, and, after divers vicissitudes, made his way to Massachusetts. There he married, and when in 1840 the long stifled anti-slavery feeling of New England burst out, he astonished everybody with his sudden appearance as a living example of the wrongs of human slavery. His addresses gave him notoriety, and he was immediately "wanted" in Maryland. He was safe nowhere in the American Republic so long as his chattelhood was recognized by a majority of the people of the United States. His owner demanded his body to be returned to slavery. But his romantic career, his commanding talents, and his recognized services in the cause of emancipation had given him some fame. A subscription was opened in England, and in 1864 Frederick Douglass was bought, paid for, and delivered to himself by sundry British "sentimentalists," as they were then esteemed. How he was hated and feared by the slave-holding politicians, and how he found it necessary to flee to England after John Brown's failure at Harper's Ferry, most of our readers know.

Englishmen are painting cockroaches in stripes and selling them to their countrymen for genuine potato bugs.

Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral to his clergy beseeching them to pray that the British Empire may not have to share the miseries of the war.

The French soldier is the smallest in Europe.

It is not always a so-called funeral diet which affords the soldier the greatest quantity of nutriment.—*Nature.*

#### Flirtations.

"June," writing to the New York *Herald* says: "Please allow me a small space in your 'Complaint Book' about ladies and gentlemen—married ones, particularly—in regard to the flirtations carried on between the sexes. Whenever a woman appears in public and flirts she is not only the cause of her name being lightly spoken of, but her innocent sisters must suffer and become in a degree tainted. Light things are said about her. What right has a woman to rob a pure-minded and virtuous girl's character? You say none at all. Still, by flirting, does she not place her sister's name in jeopardy? Flirting is an evil that should be shunned by our older ones. How many young girls take the malady from some married woman. A married woman flirts more than a single one, as she has a shield—husband. Is it a wonder that men speak lightly and insult women when they do nothing to prevent these evils? Men are ruined by women. I have seen married women gaze at men in a kiss-me-if-you-dare style that honest men must blush at their want of respect. Now, such women debase both sexes; for, if wives are what God desires them to be, men will have respect for them; but until women are true themselves, they cannot expect men to be. A woman is a guide for man to go by, his compass; but, if his compass is out of order, man will drift away and perhaps never find his proper course again. So women, beware how many lives you wreck! I hope what ever lady reads this will pause and think of what good she can do and show the false ones that honor and respect are due to a 'woman' only—not a flirt.

The case of Mrs. Angelina Smith of Marlboro, Mass., is an interesting one for surgeons. In 1874 her nephew assaulted her with an axe, crushed in her skull and terribly lacerating her scalp. Her death was deemed certain, but she is still alive. The scalp wound was drawn together by ligatures over the broken skull, but it did not heal. Pieces of exfoliated bone which had been shattered by the blows were constantly working out, leaving the brain exposed so that its pulsation could be plainly seen, and there was a constant suppuration directly on the brain which it was supposed must produce death within a very short time. To-day, however Mrs. Smith is as hearty, robust, and able-bodied a woman in appearance as any in the town. Still she has a gaping wound on her head. The exfoliation of bones goes on continually, and the suppuration never ceases; but this does not prevent her from keeping house, doing her own work, and getting time to do a pretty good business at her trade of sewing bonnets.

Perhaps the most remarkable suicide on record has been committed in Sweden. A Government official in the district of Ripsa, wearing by pecuniary difficulties, took a row with his wife and two children upon a neighboring lake, ostensibly to pass a few hours in fishing, but after getting to a distance at which he could do no harm to others, he applied a match to a quantity of explosive material, supposed to be some form of dynamite, that he had unobserved, taken with him, and blew the boat and its occupants literally into fragments.

A Dutch seaman, being condemned to death, had his sentence commuted to banishment for life upon St. Helena. On being landed there he stole a coffin, and, having made a rudder of the lid, ventured to sea in it. When his guards on the ship, which had become becalmed within a league and a half of the Island, saw the strange craft floating slowly over the water, they at first imagined a spectre, but, on recognizing the fugitive, they decided to show mercy to the courageous fellow. He was picked up, taken to Holland and supported by the crew until paraded through the intercession of the late Queen.

## DIRECTORY

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

G. T. RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Express.....12:58 A. M.	Express.....5:12 P. M.
Express.....12:58 P. M.	Express.....5:52 A. M.
Mixed.....11:20 P. M.	Mixed.....7:55 A. M.

## STAGES ARRIVE AT NAPANEE.

From Newburgh and Tamworth,	10 a. m.
From Picton and Mill Point,	7 p. m.
From Erinsville,	10 a. m.

## DEPART FROM NAPANEE.

To Newburgh and Tamworth,	2 p. m.
To Mill Point and Picton,	3 p. m.
To Erinsville,	2 p. m.

## STEAMBOATS.

Str. <i>Shanahan</i> , leaves Picton daily,	6 a. m.
Arriving at Napane, Leaves Napane,	9:30 a. m.
Arriving in Picton,	3 p. m.
Leaves <i>Pilgrim</i> , (Napane and Mill Point), Leaves Mill Point 7:45 and 11:15 a. m., and 3:30 and 6:30 p. m.	6 p. m.
Leaves Napane 6 and 9 a. m., and 1:15 and 5:15 p. m.	

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. R. J. Cartwright,	Finance Minister.
Schuyler Shibley,	M. P.
ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.	

J. T. Grange,	M. P. P.
H. M. Deroche,	

## COUNTRY AND TOWN OFFICIALS.

W. H. Wilkison,	Judge.
O. T. Pruyin,	Sheriff.
W. A. Reeve, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney.	
J. B. McGuin, Clerk of the County Court, and Deputy Clerk of the Crown.	
Do.	Surrogate Registrar.
W. N. Dollar,	Warden.
F. Burrows,	County School Inspector.
W. V. Detor,	County Clerk.
E. Hooper,	Treasurer.
M. P. Roblin,	Registrar.
W. S. Williams,	Mayor.
John Hartigan,	Police Reeve.
Chas. R. Miller,	Deputy Reeve.
Wm. Chamberlain,	Town Clerk.
Robert Easton,	Town Treasurer.
Jas. Allen,	Chief of Police.
J. Benson, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping.	
C. B. Perry,	Landing Waiter and Searcher.
T. G. Pile,	Landing Waiter and Searcher, Mill Point.
G. Bogart,	Postmaster, Napane.
G. B. Sills,	Inspector of Weights and Measures.
Wm. Hogle,	Inspector of Licenses.
Chas. James, Clerk 1st Division Court, Napane.	
C. L. Rogers,	Bath.
J. J. Watson,	Adolphustown.
Peter Johnston,	4th Clarks Mills.
Wm. Whelan,	5th Centreville.
Henry Paitz,	6th Wilton.
Thos. Miller,	7th Tamworth.

## POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Napane is open from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.	
Day Train East Mail closes,	12:05 p. m.
West	4:30 p. m.
Night Train East	9:00 p. m.
West	9:00 p. m.
Camden Route—Tamworth, Centreville, Camden East, Newburgh and Napane Mills—Mail closes 2:15 p. m.	
Mill Point and Prince Edward County Route—Mill Point, Picton, Northport, and Demarest—Mail closes 6:30 a. m.	
Fredericksburg Route—Morven, Hamburg, Sillsville, Parma and Conway—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Mail closes 1 p. m.	
Switzerville—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Mail closes 1:15 p. m.	
Gisport and Gretna—Saturday—Mail closes 1 p. m.	
Erinsville, Roblin and Selby, daily—Mail closes 1:30 p. m.	
Overton, Forest Mills and Leinster, daily—Mail closes 1:30 p. m.	

## CHURCHES.

HOURS OF SERVICES.	
Episcopal Methodist—Rev. C. Hartley. Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m.	
Canada Methodist—Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL.B. Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 12 p. m.	
Episcopal—Rev. J. J. Bogart, Rector. Services 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.	
Presbyterian—Rev. A. Young. Services 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.	
Roman Catholic—Rev. Father MacDonagh. Mass 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m.	
The Brethren—Meet at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m., every Sunday in Grange Block.	

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AND—

ROWELL &amp; CHESMAN,

ST. LOUIS,

A GENTS for the "NAPANEE EXPRESS",

A Napane, Ont.

servative Association, the objects were the same, the proceedings were the same, and at the same time, members of the County Council, had no hesitation whatever in calling it a meeting of the Association and urging recruits to attend. Indeed one of the Reeves then declined to do so, on the ground that it was unbecoming at such a time, for a County Councillor to attend such a meeting.

It may be, it is quite in keeping with the tactics of the party that the meetings then held are not mentioned in the "records," but the ugly fact exists that the meeting was held under the circumstances we have mentioned, and no sort of pretence shall avail this scribbler in denying what is in truth, undeniable, and what he very well knows to be true, so much then for this childlike and bland boast that "there is no reason why the most open confidence should not be practical on our side." In the face of the facts we have stated and can substantiate with names and places he has the hardihood to say "the charge is false." Probably the day is not far distant when the organ of our local Liberal Conservative Association will realize that "honesty is the best policy" and that reckless statements come home with a vengeance to roost and depart not thence forever.

Our allegations respecting the wretched and contemptible trick of exacting a written pledge from the Electors as to what candidate they will support, he neither attempts to palliate nor deny. He cannot even muster temerity enough, in the face of so many witnesses to the fact, to say, as in the former case with the recklessness of despair "the charge is false." He dare not do it, and the consciousness of his exposed and indefensible position drives him clean mad with rage, and he mauls on in this helpless way; then the writer proceeds to charge that some persons are compelling the

"Electors to stuffify themselves. What nonsense! Does the penny-a-liner imagine that the Opposition are fools that they should be led by the noses even as Mr. CARTWRIGHT leads him? If he does we can assure him it is high time to cast their ballot for whom they will without fear of detection. The electors know that they can cast their ballot for whom they will without fear of detection. The momentary leaders know this also, and time will prove that the candidate representing the Opposition will be a popularly selected man, not a self-folded autocrat. But mark the ease with which stultification comes to him. Stand him before the bar of the public, and let him answer. Did Mr. CARTWRIGHT ever, and systematically, buy his way into Parliament at from \$4 upwards per vote, and thus stultify enough electors to elect him? Did Mr. CARTWRIGHT ever deal out whiskey by the barrel to stultify and corrupt the morals of electors, and win an election?

This is midsummer madness, and is about as comical a *non-sequitur* as we have met with in many a long day.

The charge was specific, it is not and cannot be denied, but as a reply, this Liberal Conservative Association Champion strikes wildly at a man of straw, the creature of his own disturbed imagination, whom, in his fury, he mistakes for the Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and delivers himself of the above nonsensical tirade.

We will for a moment treat seriously what no one can at first blush, help treating as a bit of silly twaddle, and we say that even if all the charges which he has sought to level at the Hon. the Minister of Finance were true, they are no answer whatever to the very serious and very truthful charges to which they purport to be a reply.

But although we might, we stop here, we say and we defy successful con-

## A Decided Denial.

To the Editor of THE BEAVER,

Dear Sir.—Will you allow me space sufficient to deny the assertions made by the *Napane Express* of last week in the article headed "Packing the Jury," impugning the integrity of the county council. The charges are false and altogether without foundation, and merit only contempt.

Yours truly,

W. R. DOLLEY, Warden.

NAPANE, Sept. 5th, 1877.

Let us examine the facts. We stated in the article of which he complains, that a Liberal Conservative Association had been formed. Such an Association *has been formed* and neither he nor the *Standard* can deny it, but the Warden says our statement is "FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR." We said "meetings had been held with this object in view." The *Standard* says, meetings *were* held on the 24th May, 30th June, 21st July, 11th and 25th August, but the Warden says our statement is "FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR." We said "the gathering for Municipal purposes have been utilized in the same way," we have already shown that the June session of the County Council was utilized by certain Members of the Council, by holding a meeting or meetings for party political purposes, we repeat the statement and challenge contradiction of the fact, but the Warden says "the charges are false, AND ALTOGETHER WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

We said "their organ vulgarly boasted that the Association had for its President the Warden of the County." The Warden is the President, but the Warden says our statement is "FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR."

We said "The really thoughtful men of both parties have been struggling for some years past to banish the baneful spirit of party from Municipal affairs." The really thoughtful men *have been* so striving—a fact so well known, that it goes without saying, but the Warden says our statement is "FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR."

We said "a certain trio of the faithful few have been making peripatetic journeys to each school section for the purpose of establishing branches of the concern."

\* \* \* "the worthies have the cheek and the hardihood to ask Electors to sign a cast iron pledge to vote for the Candidate nominally selected by the Association but really to be selected by a knot of wire pullers in Toronto, called the United Empire Club."

The *Standard* does not attempt to deny these statements but uses the stale device of saying "you're another," and so thinks to find shelter by saying Mr. CARTWRIGHT did bad things at his elections.

The trio did peripatetic the County, did present the cast iron pledge, and establish their branches just as we said, but the Warden says our statement is "FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR."

We pause, for want of space, not for want of opportunity to show how reckless and unfortunate His Honor the Warden has been in gratifying his vanity by attempting to use his official character in the public prints to stamp us with falsehood. He undoubtedly thought that the contempt which he so cordially invoked us would follow his behest.

We do not feel at all sat upon. We do not even experience a trace of contempt. We think we shall survive. We have so turned the tables upon His Honor the Warden that we are confident the public

feels up, upon which were pasted carefully selected extracts from Wright's Newmarket speech, the *Express* of last week, in the article headed "Packing the Jury," impugning the integrity of the county council. The charges are false and altogether without foundation, and merit only contempt.

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THE RESULT.

In conclusion our thanks a

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## THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, SEPT. 7th, 1877.

"PACKING THE JURY."

As promised last week we now proceed to quote the language of the writer of the *Standard's* escapade of the 6th inst., to "stand him before the bar of the public and let him answer."

He begins with a thundering onslaught of big words, calling our own modest efforts "outrageous, wholly unjustifiable and totally unprovoked" and then for want of breath, we suppose to call us names, subsides into speaking of his own party, in this kind of fashion; "there is no reason why the most open confidence should not be practical on our side." Certainly not, The Babes in the Wood, were adepts in craft, and full of guile, compared with the innocence and open confidence of the Lambs on "our side," the members of the Liberal Conservative Association. He proceeds to say "The first charge made is that the meetings of the County Council have been utilized for the purpose of furthering the political interests of the Opposition party in the County. The charge is false." Then as proofs of the falsity of the alleged charge, he gives the dates of the meetings of the Liberal Conservative Association showing that the first organization meeting of the Association was held before, and other meetings were held after the June Session of the County Council, and then in his simplicity says these were "the only meetings held, as the records will convince anyone who cares to verify the statement." We have heard of a prisoner who, when charged by an eye-witness with sheep stealing at Albany on a certain day, triumphantly asked the jury to acquit him because his diary did not show that he was in Albany on that day. The jury however did not consider the defence a tenable one, and we have never heard their judgement disputed.

The defence put forward by this Albany rogue, is an exact parallel to that of the

mark the case with which he has done it. Stand him before the bar of the public, and let him answer. Did Mr. CARTWRIGHT ever, and systematically, buy his way into Parliament from \$4 upwards per vote, and thereby enough electors to elect him? Did Mr. CARTWRIGHT ever deal out whisky by the barrel to stultify and corrupt the morals of electors, and win an election?

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The charge was specific, it is not and cannot be denied, but as a reply, this Liberal Conservative Association Champion strikes wildly at a man of straw, the creature of his own disturbed imagination, whom, in his fury, he mistakes for the Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and delivers himself of the above nonsensical tirade. We will for a moment treat seriously what no one can at first blush, help treating as a bit of silly twaddle, and we say that even if all the charges which he has sought to level at the Hon. the Minister of Finance were true, they are no answer whatever to the very serious and very truthful charges to which they purport to be a reply.

But although we might, we stop not here, we say and we defy successful contradiction, that as to each and every of the allegations and insinuations in the whole of the *Standard's* article derogatory to the Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, in general and in particular, in letter and in spirit, "the charges are false." False in every particular, and the writer must either have known they were false or else he knew nothing of what he professed to write about. It is plain that he cannot have been cognizant of what transpired at any of the Hon. Gentleman's Elections, for no one who knew how such Elections have been managed by his opponents would even recall them to the elector's mind by charging Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT with either buying votes or dealing out whisky. Whatever the Hon. Gentleman's friends may have done, it certainly does not lie in the mouths of opponents to reproach him in these respects, and they will not thank their present penny-a-liner for his awkward reference to their former evil practices.

Satan may claim a certain consistency in *approving sin*, but the opponents of the Hon. Mr. Cartwright in this County may well shudder and recoil with shame and confusion when their spokesman blunders into charging him with spending money and dealing out whisky at elections.

We pass over the writer's fulsome adulation of the County Council by saying that we have never attacked that Body, have not now anything but respectful and complimentary opinions to express concerning them and we repudiate the mean innuendo that we had said something reflecting upon their credit.

It will be quite time for us to explain when we have uttered a word in their dispraise. "We are not so lost to the sense of decency as to resort to the shallow artifice of this writer, who is simply disgusting in his toadism and kickspittle fawning of the Council, because we have criticized the acts of certain members. The reason is not obscure, the Council have patronage to dispense, and hence the writer's eagerness to try to distort our just and appropriate criticisms by emptying his brains to fill his stomach.

In this connection we are sorry to

date nominally selected by the Association but really to be selected by a knot of wire pullers in Toronto called the United Empire Club."

The *Standard* does not attempt to deny these statements but uses the stale device of saying "you're another," and so thinks to find shelter by saying Mr. CARTWRIGHT did bad things at his elections.

The trio did pregrinate the County, did present the cast iron pledge, and establish their branches just as we said, but the Warden says our statement is "FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR."

We pause, for want of space, not for want of opportunity to show how reckless and unfortunate His Honor the Warden has been in gratifying his vanity by attempting to use his official character in the public prints to stamp us with falsehood. He undoubtedly thought that the contempt which he so cordially invoked for us would follow his best.

We do not feel at all sat upon. We do not even experience a trace of contempt. We think we shall survive. We have so turned the tables upon His Honor the Warden that we are confident the public will see that no matter whose efforts deserve "contempt" our own do not.

We now say that we did not make an "unfounded charge against the Reeves who constitute the County Council." We did not "impugn the integrity of the County Council." "The charges are" not "false," not "altogether without foundation" and do not "merit only contempt" What then becomes of the Warden's statement?

It is no disparagement of his Honor the Warden to say that a much wiser man than he, has put upon record the penitential statement "I said in mine haste, all men are liars," this lesser light in his haste, as in all charity we hope it was, says of our article, "It is false in every particular." Of course the Warden is an honorable man, he has without apparent consideration been tricked into signing communications (for we freely absolve his Honor from the blame of composing them) wherein he makes himself say that all the *EXPRESS'* statements are lies, and thereby has unfortunately for himself been betrayed into attacking without any foundation whatever, and without the slightest title of justification, the reputation for veracity of those to whom such reputation is as dear as his own, can be to him, Warden though he be. It is now in order for His Honor following his illustrious prototype, whose confession we quoted, and we shall expect him in all fairness to take up his payable and say.

"In my haste I was made to say it is false in every particular, but I find that in every particular, it was *true*." If he do this we will freely forgive him and the lesson will probably not be lost upon him for all his future life. We await with calm confidence the result.

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The Greatest Show on Earth, Sir. John as Chief Barnum, has come and gone. Tuesday was the day, and twelve o'clock the hour. A tawdry procession of thirty-two wagons and two Band wagons made up the magnificent cavalcade that carried the Galaxy of Star Performers, Two thousand people including men, women, boys and babies were on the ground to

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In conclusion our thanks Dr. Tupper and his colleagues to the Hon. Mr. speech (reprinted in the EXP inst.) and which was the meat the article a notoriety, it otherwise have received, certainly 'put their foot in it' w tempted to villify the statement therein, by using extracts for the occasion)—to substantiate, in the face of the, put to the exhaustive and truthful speech, previous to and during the demonstration. And notwithstanding and lying declarative Tory organs to the contrary affair was a failure—politically, and morally.

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# THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, SEPT. 7th, 1877.

## "PACKING THE JURY."

As promised last week we now proceed to quote the language of the writer of the *Standard's* escapade of the 6th inst., to "stand him before the bar of the public and let him answer."

He begins with a thundering onslaught of big words, calling our own modest efforts "outrageous, wholly unjustifiable and totally unprovoked" and then for want of breath, we suppose to call us names, subsides into speaking of his own party, in this kind of fashion; "there is no reason why the most open confidence should not be practical on our side." Certainly not. The Babes in the Wood, were adepts in craft, and full of guile, compared with the innocence and open confidence of the Lambs on "our side," the members of the Liberal Conservative Association. He proceeds to say "The first charge made is that the meetings of the County Council have been utilized for the purpose of furthering the political interests of the Opposition party in the County. The charge is false." Then as proofs of the falsity of the alleged charge, he gives the dates of the meetings of the Liberal Conservative Association showing that the first organization meeting of the Association was held before, and other meetings were held after the June Session of the County Council, and then in his simplicity says these were "the only meetings held, as the records will convince anyone who cares to verify the statement." We have heard of a prisoner who, when charged by an eye-witness with sheep stealing at Albany on a certain day, triumphantly asked the jury to acquit him because his diary did not show that he was in Albany on that day. The jury however did not consider the defence a tenable one, and we have never heard their judgement disputed.

The defence put forward by this Albany rogue, is an exact parallel to that of the *Standard* man. He simply defies us to convict his party out of their own records, and then as though such a simple subterfuge was conclusive evidence, he has the effrontery to say "the charge is false." Notwithstanding this flat denial, and this silly and transparent trick of trying to hoodwink his readers, we substantially and in every particular repeat our former allegations. We affirm that during the June session of the County Council, one or more meetings were held for the purpose of furthering the political interests of the opposition party, that such meeting or meetings, were attended by the members of the Liberal Conservative Association, including members of the County Council, and that the business and objects of the gathering were of a purely party political character. We can, if our contemporary desires, give him the names of men who were present at one of the meetings and the place where it was held.

It is idle for them to attempt to wriggle out of it by flatly denying it, or asking us to read their records, or by saying they gave it another name. The meeting was attended by the same persons who attend the meetings of the Liberal Con-

stituted in particular, in every particular spirit, "the charges are false." False in every particular, and the writer must either have known they were false or else he knew nothing of what he professed to write about. It is plain that he cannot have been cognizant of what transpired at any of the Hon. Gentleman's Elections, for no one who knew how such Elections have been managed by his opponents would even recall them to the elector's minds by charging Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT with either buying votes or dealing out whiskey. Whatever the Hon. Gentleman's friends may have done, it certainly does not lie in the mouths of opponents to reproach him in these respects, and they will not thank their present penny-a-liner for his awkward reference to their former evil practices.

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In this connection we are sorry to notice that His Honor the Warden has thought it prudent to rush to the assistance of the *Standard*, and over his official signature brand our statement as unfounded. Not content with this, he has also published a similar communication in the *Beaver*.

We have never had other than a good opinion of the Warden, we certainly said not one word that could be tortured into an attack upon him, but now that he has chosen to publicly go out of his way to charge us with falsehood, he will not, we suppose, complain if we deal with him and his statements for a short time.

On the 4th Sept., he writes to the *Standard* as follows:

### A Denial.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

SIR.—In the last issue of the *Express* I observe a most unfounded charge against the Reeves who constitute the County Council. It is false in every particular, and deserves only to be treated with contempt, which course I will pursue by making no further reference to it.

Yours &c.  
W. N. DOLLER,  
Warden

Napanee, Sept. 4th, 77.

Next day, contradicting his statement of the day before, he "makes further reference to it" by sending to the *Beaver* this epistle.

who constitute the County Council." We did not "impugn the integrity of the County Council." "The charges are" not "false," not "altogether without foundation" and do not "merit only contempt." What then becomes of the Warden's statement?

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Among those who attended the Conservative Demonstration on Tuesday, were included a large number of farmers who brought their grain to market, and others from a distance whose business made it convenient for them to take advantage of the cheap excursions to and from the town.

### THE 'HEAVY MAN' SPEAKS.

The Tories had worked hard to erect and decorate half-a-dozen evergreen arches through which the procession, led by the Chieftain, passed on its way to the Palace grounds, the use of which had been kindly granted by the Hon. member for Lennox as the most convenient circus field in the vicinity. Arriving at the 'Grand Stand' four addresses were presented, and replied to by Sir. John, after which Dr. Tupper, (John A.'s right bower) was called upon, and duly received with cheers from the Faithful. The worthy Doctor appeared with a sheet of

inst., and which was the means of the article a notoriety, it would otherwise have received, and th tauntly 'put their foot in it' when I tempted to vilify the statements ed therein, by using extracts—(for the occasion)—to substantiate views, in the face of the publicity to the exhaustive and truthful speech, previous to and during the oration. And notwithstanding absurd and lying declarations Tory organs to the contrary, the affair was a failure—politically, fuly, and morally.

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### "Wanted to Know, You Kno

Among other incidents attendate visit of the Conservative Chie the town of Cobourg, was one wl not recorded in the columns of the It appears that the good people of thumberland are not only "educat intelligent," as Sir JOHN descri majority of the people of Onta they are a reading, thinking and dinating class, who are not content others think for them, but insist i something in that line for then They were not only willing to hear Sir JOHN had to say, but they eve the trouble to let him know in a upon what subjects they particu sired to hear from him. When Chieftain mounted the rostrum, w from the Cobourg *World*, a printe the following questions was pl his hands:

1. Why he swore by his oath of office Dufferin, that the charges against him for giving the chart for building the Pacific to Sir Hugh Allan for money to c elections, were entirely false and untrue  
2. Why, when the same charges were the House of Commons by the Hon. L. S. Washington, the Chieftain called upon his M witness, that the charges were entirely untrue and that there was not one word in truth.

3. If the Chieftain is not still bound to Sir Hugh Allan, out of the public money Dominion, \$300,000, which Sir Hugh ad him and his colleagues to carry the elect 1872, and whether he would not do so if h again get his hands (clean hands) into th chest.

4. How much of that money was paid t the expenses of the Tory candidates in E thumberland, East Durham and South an Ontario, and whether he will give a deta of the distribution of Sir Hugh money.

5. The Chieftain will also explain when tends to pay back the balance of Secret money.  
How much of the money he actually vided among his poor and needy follow party purposes.

6. Why he in Parliament refused a ecial audit of Secret Service money.  
How much of the money he acually vided among his poor and needy follow party purposes.

8. Whether he still holds to the doctri he propounded at St. Thomas. "That

# NAPANEE EXPRESS SEPTEMBER 14 1871

## A Decided Denial.

To the Editor of the BEAVER,

DEAR SIR.—Will you allow me space sufficient to deny the assertions made by the Napanee Express of last week, in the article headed "Packing the Jury," impugning the integrity of the county council. The charges are false and altogether without foundation and merit only contempt.

Yours truly,

W. N. DOLLEN, Warden.

NAPANEE, Sept. 5th, 1871.

Let us examine the facts. We stated in the article of which he complains, that a Liberal Conservative Association had been formed. Such an Association has been formed and neither he nor the Standard can deny it, but the Warden says our statement is "FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR." We said "meetings had been held with this object in view." The Standard says, meetings were held on the 24th May, 30th June, 21st July, 11th and 25th August, but the Warden says our statement is "FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR." We said "the gatherings for Municipal purposes have been utilized in the same way," we have already shown that the June session of the County Council was utilized by certain Members of the Council, by holding a meeting or meetings for party political purposes, we repeat the statement and challenge contradiction of the fact, but the Warden says "the charges are false, AND ALTOGETHER WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

We said "their organ vulgarly boasted that the Association had for its President the Warden of the County." The Warden is the President, but the Warden says our statement is "FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR."

We said, "The really thoughtful men of both parties have been struggling for some years past to banish the baneful spirit of party from Municipal affairs." The really thoughtful men have been so striving—a fact so well known, that it goes without saying, but the Warden says says our statement is "FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR."

We said "a certain trio of the faithful few have been making peripatetic journeys to each school section for the purpose of establishing branches of the concern" \* \* \* "the worthies have the cheek and the hardihood to ask Electors to sign a cast iron pledge to vote for the Candidate nominally selected by the Association but really to be selected by a knot of wire pullers in Toronto called the United Empire Club."

The Standard does not attempt to deny these statements but uses the stale device of saying "you're another," and so thinks to find shelter by saying MR. CARTWRIGHT did bad things at his elections.

The trio did peregrinate the County, did present the cast iron pledge, and establish their branches just as we said, but the Warden says our statement is "FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR."

We pause, for want of space, not for want of opportunity to show how reckless and unfortunate His Honor the Warden has been in gratifying his vanity by attempting to use his official character in the public prints to stamp us with falsehood. He undoubtedly thought that the contempt which he so cordially invoked for us would follow his best.

We do not feel at all sat upon. We do not even experience a trace of contempt.

foolscap, upon which were pasted a few carefully selected extracts from Mr. Cartwright's Newmarket speech, (clipped from the EXPRESS of last Friday) and which were used to refresh his memory while he made strenuous and apparently useless efforts to convince his listeners of the falsity of their statements. A great many important points, in the speech in question, were not even alluded to, and the Doctor should have heard the expressions of dissatisfaction from his conservative backers, who had carefully read the article from which his text was taken, and who expected he would have taken up the speech *scrutinum* and refuted its facts and figures in a fair and business-like manner, instead of jumping to unwarrantable conclusions, which only served to whet the appetite of his hearers for a more careful review of Mr. Cartwright's statements, which have received more attention from staunch old Tories in this section, both before and after the demonstration, than the leaders of the Opposition have any idea of.

Dr. Tupper was followed by Mr. Thos. White jr., of Montreal, Mr. T. N. Gibbs of Oshawa, and Mr. Wm. McDougall of Toronto, each of whom followed in the Doctors' footsteps, and although they gave an abundant flow of oratory, they presented a small amount of facts and we may say, their, in some instances, violent harangues, fell far short of their allotted mark, and were mainly directed towards disparaging the present administration, and the financial management of the Hon. Mr. Cartwright.

## SIR JOHN'S CLOSING FARCE.

As Mr. McDougall concluded, a desire to see the Master of Ceremonies, the Great Sir John, was plainly manifest from the expectant looks of the scores of ladies seated in front of the 'Grand Stand,' many of whom had come from a distance to see the show and the Hero of the Day, a sight of whom seemed to be the principal attraction. (John A., was in the meantime inspecting the appointments like any well-regulated showman, and doing a little private hand-shaking throughout the grounds.) The band struck up "See the Wandering Hero comes." He came—to the footlights—smiling like a sunbeam, the smile was returned with interest by his hosts of lady admirers, as Sir John kept time to the music, while the ladies audibly criticized his faultless 'get up,' his curling locks and jaunty air. The music ceasing, the Chieftain delivered himself of a few of his stereotyped speeches with becoming grace, addressing himself principally to the ladies which was duly acknowledged by the waving of delicate cambrics and a sea of smiles, enough to intimidate the most imperturbable statesmen in existence, but the invincible John A., (the funny man of the troupe) being used to these things, was in no wise disturbed, and stood the trying ordeal with the equanimity of a Dan Rice, or a Jack O'Brien. He finally wound up by cracking his usual stale jokes and quoting his poetry, amid the mirth and delight of the audience—who thought Sir John would have been a success as a showman, but as a statesman he was a dead failure. And a

Government were defeated and went out of office they had a right to take all the Secret Service money at their credit and spend it for party and political purposes."

9. The Chieftain will also explain why he has not paid back to the Government the \$2,500 which Senator McPherson procured from the Northern Railway Company, and gave him.

10. When he intends to pay it back.

11. When the Chieftain intends to pay back the \$1,000 which he took from the Northern Railway funds, and gave Sir Francis Hincks, to buy up the electors of Renfrew.

12. Why the Chieftain, under false pretences, took upwards of \$500 from the poor settlers on ordnance lands, and why he refuses to pay it back.

13. Why he violated the Independence of Parliament Act by his contract as Attorney and Solicitor to his own government, and why he does not retain his seat for that cause.

14. Why he instructed the Mail newspaper to oppose the Dunkin Act in Toronto, and why he left Murray Bay and returned to Toronto to assist in opposing the Act throughout the whole of the voting.

15. Why he does not present himself to be sworn in as a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

16. Why the Chieftain at Peterboro' called up on God to witness his anxiety to catch Reil, when only a few days before he had with his own clean hands sent \$4,000 of Government money to be given Reil to leave the country.

17. Why the Chieftain, calling himself a Protectionist, reduced the tariff from 20 to 15 per cent when in office.

SIR JOHN, however, did not seem to relish the discussion of his own meretricious conduct as leader of the late Government. The questions, as will be seen, in view of the fact that the person principally concerned in them in asking to be placed at the head of the Government of the country, are pertinent ones—doubtless Sir JOHN thought them impertinent ones. At all events, although he had some hours to consider the subject, and consult his colleagues in the leadership of the Opposition, during the speeches of Messrs. CAMERON, McCARTHY, PLUMB and McDougall, he did not "find time" on that occasion to enter into the desired explanations, much to the disappointment of his audience, a great many of whom had come there specially to be edified upon these points. The only reply, upon which he felt justified in entering is reported in the Mail as follows:—"He would like very much to go into all the attacks that had been made upon him personally and the shortcomings of the present Government, but time would tell. He could say that the present government was corrupt." This was of course somewhat unsatisfactory, but as the curiosity of the electors of East Northumberland is shared by people throughout the Dominion, it is to be hoped that Sir JOHN will find the necessary "time" to "go into" all these matters, and give a categorical reply to the seventeen interrogations submitted to him. It is very much to be doubted, however, if he feels in a position to give satisfactory explanations in reference to the various subjects alluded to in the requisition of those disagreeable people, who "wanted to know, you know." The public will nevertheless enter upon the investigation upon their own account, and the conclusion at which they must arrive, in view of the evidence in their hands, is not one likely to redound to the honor, honesty or integrity of the Chieftain, or to promote his chances of regaining the high position in the country which he once held, and which, unfortunately for the credit of the country and for his own reputation as a public man, he so grossly prostituted and abused. However, these enquiries are still open to an answer at his hands, if he but choose to so far oblige the public.—Ottawa Free Press.

Sir John A. Macdonald And The County of Lennox.

(Kingston Whig, 11th inst.)

In view of to-day's proceedings at Napanee it may interest our readers to be provided with a short resume of Sir John's former raids into that good country. The first of these seems to have occurred in 1861, when our chieftain made his appearance at Napanee to advocate the cause of the late David Roblin against Mr. Augustus Hooper. Sir John

to each school system in the country by establishing branches of the concern". \* \* \* "the worthies have the cheek and the hardihood to ask Electors to sign a cast iron pledge to vote for the Candidate nominally selected by the Association but really to be selected by a knot of wire pullers in Toronto called the United Empire Club."

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meantime inspecting the appointments like any well-regulated showman, and doing a little private hand-shaking throughout the grounds.) The band struck up "See the Wandering Horo comes." He came—to the footlights—smiling like a sunbeam, the smile was returned with interest by his hosts of lady admirers, as Sir John kept time to the music, while the ladies audibly critized his faultless 'get up,' his curling locks and jaunty air. The music ceasing, the Chieftain delivered himself of a few of his stereotyped speeches with becoming grace, addressing himself principally to the ladies which was duly acknowledged by the waving of delicate cambrics and a sea of smiles, enough to intimidate the most imperturbable statesman in existence, but the invincible John (the funny man of the troupe) being used to these things, was in no wise disturbed, and stood the trying ordeal with the equanimity of a Dan Rice, or a Jack O'Brien. He finally wound up by cracking his usual stale jokes and quoting his poetry, amid the mirth and delight of the audience—who thought Sir John would have been a success as a showman, but as a statesman he was a dead failure. And a great many expressed themselves accordingly.

#### THE RESULT.

In conclusion our thanks are due to Dr. Tupper and his colleagues for their allusions to the Hon. Mr. Cartwright's speech (reprinted in the EXPRESS, of 7th inst.) and which was the means of giving the article a notoriety, it would not otherwise have received, and they certainly put their foot in it when they attempted to villify the statements contained therein, by using extracts—(garbled for the occasion)—to substantiate their views, in the face of the publicity given to the exhaustive and truthful Newmarket speech, previous to and during the Demonstration. And notwithstanding the absurd and lying declarations of the Tory organs to the contrary, the whole affair was a failure—politically, financially, and morally.

THEY REFRESH EXHAUSTED NATURE

John A. and Troupe proceeded in the evening to the Music Hall, where they were 'wined and dined' by their bosom friends. About 150 sat down to partake of the timely repast, to which ample justice was done—we are told—by the Chieftain and his followers, whose appetites were sharpened by the extremely hard, but unconvincing and useless work of the preceding six hours.

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#### WHERE TO FIND IT.

We have a few copies left, of that eyesore to the Opposition—The Hon. Finance Minister's now celebrated Newmarket speech, which on Tuesday maintained its own against the malicious and interested attacks of the most notorious vilifiers the Dominion can produce. It should be read by all, as it is the best exposition and refutation of Tory tactics, extant.

#### "WANTED TO KNOW, YOU KNOW."

Among other incidents attending the late visit of the Conservative Chieftain to the town of Cobourg, was one which is

seventeen interrogations submitted to him. It is very much to be doubted, however, if he feels in a position to give satisfactory explanations in reference to the various subjects alluded to in the requisition of those disagreeable people, who "wanted to know, you know." The public will nevertheless enter upon the investigation upon their own account, and the conclusion at which they must arrive, in view of the evidence in their hands, is not one likely to redound to the honor, honesty or integrity of the Chieftain, or to promote his chances of regaining the high position in the country which he once held, and which, unfortunately for the credit of the country and for his own reputation as a public man, he so grossly prostituted and abused. However, these enquires are still open to an answer at his hands, if he choose to so far oblige the public.—Ottawa Free Press.

#### SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD AND THE COUNTY OF LENNOX.

(Kingston Whig, 11th inst.)

In view of to-day's proceedings at Napanee it may interest our readers to be provided with a short resume of Sir John's former raids into that good country. The first of these seems to have occurred in 1861, when "our chieftain made his appearance at Napanee to advocate the cause of the late David Roblin against Mr. Augustus Hooper. Sir John was very well received, and made a witty speech, in the course of which he elegantly declared his intention of having Mr. Hooper to 'black his shoes.' Mr. Hooper was elected by a majority of 163 votes.

Sir John's next incursion is, we doubt not, still fresh in the memory of our readers, and took place when Hon. Mr. Cartwright assumed office as Minister of Finance. Sir John (Mr. Cartwright having kindly forwarded a check in payment of his expenses) took the stump in great state. The Hon. Mr. Cartwright was elected by a majority of 837 votes.

We sincerely wish Sir John an equally marked success on the present occasion, and have no doubt he will prove in the ultimate result nearly as useful to the Hon. Mr. Cartwright as he was before. From our knowledge of Mr. Cartwright's liberality to local objects we have no hesitation in saying that gentleman would have readily subscribed for the purpose of bringing Sir John once more to Napanee. As it is, we understand that the Hon. member for Lennox very liberally accorded the whole Tory troupe permission to "exhibit on his grounds. To the merits of the exhibition itself we shall take occasion to refer in a future issue.

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did not "impugn the integrity of the County Council." "The charges are" not "false," not "altogether without foundation" and do not "merit only contempt" What then becomes of the Warden's statement?

It is no disparagement of his Honor the Warden to say that a much wiser man than he, has put upon record the penitential statement "I said in mine haste, all men are liars," this lesser light in his haste, as in all charity we hope it was, says of our article, "It is false in every particular." Of course the Warden is an honorable man, he has without apparent consideration been tricked into signing communications (for we freely absolve his Honor from the blame of composing them) wherein he makes himself say that all the EXPRESS' statements are lies, and thereby has unfortunately for himself been betrayed into attacking without any foundation whatever, and without the slightest title of justification, the reputation for veracity of those to whom such reputation is as dear as his own, can be to him, Warden though he be. It is now in order for His Honor following his illustrious prototype, whose confession we quoted, and we shall expect him in all fairness to take up his payable and say. "In my haste I was made to say it is false in every particular, but I find that in every particular, it was true." If he do this we will freely forgive him and the lesson will probably not be lost upon him for all his future life. We await with calm confidence the result.

#### ALMOST A FIZZLE—THE TORY PIC-NIC.

The Greatest Show on Earth, Sir. John as Chief Barnum, has come and gone. Tuesday was the day, and twelve o'clock the hour. A tawdry procession of thirty-two wagons and two Band wagons made up the magnificent cavalcade that carried the Galaxy of Star Performers. Two thousand people including men, women, boys and babies, were on the grounds to witness the Antics of the Great Combination. The nurses and babies from Belleville, who availed themselves of a twenty-five cents round trip excursion, alone saved the affair from being in point of numbers a complete fizzle.

Among those who attended the Conservative Demonstration on Tuesday, were included a large number of farmers who brought their grain to market, and others from a distance whose business made it convenient for them to take advantage of the cheap excursions to and from the town.

#### THE 'HEAVY MAN' SPEAKS.

The Tories had worked hard to erect and decorate half-a-dozen evergreen arches through which the procession led by the Chieftain, passed on its way to the Palace grounds, the use of which had been kindly granted by the Hon. member for Lennox as the most convenient circus field in the vicinity. Arriving at the 'Grand Stand' four addresses were presented, and replied to by Sir. John, after which Dr. Tupper, (John A.'s right bower) was called upon, and duly received with cheers from the Faithful. The worthy Doctor appeared with a sheet of

otherwise have received, and they certainly 'put their foot in it' when they attempted to vilify the statements contained therein, by using extracts—(garbled for the occasion)—to substantiate their views, in the face of the publicity given to the exhaustive and truthful Newmarket speech, previous to and during the Demonstration. And notwithstanding the absurd and lying declarations of the Tory organs to the contrary, the whole affair was a failure—politically, financially, and morally.

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#### "Wanted to Know, You Know."

Among other incidents attending the late visit of the Conservative Chieftain to the town of Cobourg, was one which is not recorded in the columns of the Mail. It appears that the good people of Northumberland are not only "educated and intelligent," as Sir JOHN describes the majority of the people of Ontario, but they are a reading, thinking and discriminating class, who are not content to let others think for them, but insist in doing something in that line for themselves. They were not only willing to hear what Sir JOHN had to say, but they even took the trouble to let him know in advance, upon what subjects they particularly desired to hear from him. When the Chieftain mounted the rostrum, we learn from the Cobourg World, a printed copy of the following questions was placed in his hands:—

1. Why he swore by his oath of office to Lord Dufferin, that the charges against him for selling or giving the chart for building the Pacific Railway to Sir Hugh Allan for money to carry the elections, were entirely false and untrue.

2. Why, when the same charges were made in the House of Commons by the Hon. L. S. Huntington, the Chieftain called upon his Maker to witness that the charges were entirely false and untrue "and that there was not one word of truth in them."

3. If the Chieftain is not still bound to "recup" Sir Hugh Allan, out of the public moneys of the Dominion, \$360,000, which Sir Hugh advanced to him and his colleagues to carry the elections in 1872, and whether he would not do so if he could again get his hands (clean hands) into the public chest.

4. How much of that money was paid to defray the expenses of the Tory candidates in East Northumberland, East Durham and South and North Ontario, and whether he will give a detailed account of the distribution of Sir Hugh Allan's money.

5. The Chieftain will also explain when he intends to pay back the balance of Secret Service money.

6. Why he in Parliament refused a confidential audit of Secret Service money.

7. How much of the money he actually spent in watching the Fenians, and how much of it he divided among his poor and needy followers, for party purposes.

8. Whether he still holds to the doctrine that he profounded at St. Thomas, "That when a

kindly forwarded a check in payment of his expenses) took the stump in great state. The Hon. Mr. Cartwright was elected by a majority of 87 votes.

We sincerely wish Sir John an equally marked success on the present occasion, and have no doubt he will prove in the ultimate result nearly as useful to the Hon. Mr. Cartwright as he was before. From our knowledge of Mr. Cartwright's liberality to local objects we have no hesitation in saying that gentleman would have readily subscribed for the purpose of bringing Sir John once more to Napane. As it is, we understand that the Hon. member for Lennox very liberally acceded the whole Tory troupe permission to exhibit on his grounds. To the merits of the exhibition itself we shall take occasion to refer in a future issue.

**List of New Advertisements.**

Ontario Business College—S. G. Beatty & Co.  
Voters List—Wm. Evans.  
Fall Goods—John Downey.  
Economical Engines—Waterhouse Engine Works.  
Pettit's Eye Salve—Pettit & Barker.

**THE EXPRESS.**

NAPANEE, SEPT. 14th, 1877.

**Personal.**

Hon. R. J. Cartwright arrived in Kingston on Monday, and left for Ottawa, Wednesday.

**At Work.**

Mr. Daly's Dredge commenced work at Downey's Dock, Thursday morning.

**Yacht Race.**

The Bay of Quinte Yacht Club Regatta over the Big Bay course comes off on Monday next the 17th. We are told the Pioneer has entered as a competitor.

**Father Stafford.**

At the R. C. Picnic at Camden this gentleman recently delivered one of his popular temperance addresses, which was said to have been the principal attraction of the day's programme.

**Whiskey.**

Justices Williams and Forward on Monday, fined Duncan Wemp of Bath, for selling liquor without a license, \$20 and \$10 15 costs. He admitted the charge and paid the fine forthwith.

**Accident.**

On Saturday little Frank Davis, son of Mr. A. G. Davis, stumbled while in the act of casting a large stone, which fell upon and crushed the middle finger of his lefthand, rendering amputation of one of them necessary.

**Fruit Festival.**

On Monday evening next the Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the C. M. Church will give a fruit festival in the Town Hall. Plenty of delicious fruit and an equally delicious programme through out will be furnished for an admission fee of 15 cents.

**On their Muscle.**

The Pierton Gazette says:—A new feature in races was introduced at Roblin's Mills, Sophiasburg, on Saturday last. 10 ladies ran a foot race, a distance of 50 yards, for a prize of \$1.50 to first; 50c to second; and 25c to third. The occasion was a picnic from Mill Point, and the contestants were from that locality.

**His Picture Taken.**

During the progress of the Tory Troupe on Tuesday, a halt was made at a convenient spot to enable an aspiring artist to secure a photograph of the Head Centre, copies of which are embellishing the albums of romantic young ladies, and can be secured for the small sum of twenty-five cents and a free pass to the next performance.

**Thanksgiving Day.**

The Government of New Brunswick have signified their approval of the 22nd of November as a Day of Thanksgiving, although the period in that Province is unusually late. The Government of Prince Edward Island have also, expressed concurrence notwithstanding that for them the day is inconveniences early. The assent having now been obtained of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and assuming that favourable replies will be received in due course from Manitoba and British Columbia, the Dominion Premier has addressed a circular letter to the various Provinces requesting that proclamations may issue setting apart Thursday, November the 22nd, according to a despatch has gone to Lieut-Gov.

**The Brisco House Case.**

Owing to the absence of the County Attorney and one of the Magistrates on Monday, the above case was postponed till Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday evening, Sept. 5th. Members present—Messrs. A. L. Morden, (chairman) J. Perry, C. B. Perry, R. McCay, J. Webster, T. S. Henry and T. Molloy. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. A communication from Miss E. James was read resigning her position as teacher. Her resignation taking effect on the 30th of September was, on motion of Mr. C. B. Perry, secy by Mr. J. Perry, accepted, and the Secretary of the Board was instructed to advertise for a female teacher, applications to be received until the 25th inst.

On motion of Mr. C. B. Perry, secy by Mr. J. Perry, the Secretary was authorized to put the name of Mr. R. R. Lennox on the August pay list; and on motion of Mr. Henry, secy by Mr. Molloy, the name of Miss Davy was similarly dealt with.

The following accounts were presented: Jno. Wickum, labor, \$8; J. McCay, brooms, &c., \$2.30; M. Lasher, repairing East ward school, \$5; E. M. McCay, carting, \$1.25; J. Richardson, repairing West ward school, \$7.45; the above were ordered to be paid. Henry & Bro., printing, \$27.20; Referred to Committee on Printing with power to act; Messrs. Rathbun & Son, lumber, \$5.68, referred to committee to report.

The Board adjourned.

**Please Explain.**

Napanee Sept, 13th, 1877.

To the Editor of the Napanee Express.

DEAR SIR:—Will you allow me to ask through your columns a question or two, regarding the movements of the Conservative procession on Tuesday last. Why did the procession halt at the residence of Father McDonagh? Why did the Band play "St. Patrick's Day," was it carrying out the programme of the said procession, or was it the act of an individual? Whatever party it may be, Reform or Conservative, their cause must be very weak when they seek the support of any sect Catholic or Protestant, by such acts as that of last Tuesday, and I as one humble voter will not support any man or party who makes use of such means to gain political influence and power.

I remain yours truly,  
A CONSERVATIVE.

**The Fishery Commission.****A DECISION UPSETTING ONE PORTION OF THE CANADIAN CASE.**

HALIFAX, Sept. 8.—The Fishery Commission, it is understood, gave a decision yesterday previous to adjournment which completely destroys the idea that the Washington Treaty put an end to all disputes relative to the North American fisheries. If report is correct, and it seems to be well founded, the counsel acting for the United States asked the Commissioners to rule that the Commission did not consider it within their province to award compensation or take into consideration the advantages to American fishermen in British waters of transhipping cargoes or buying bait, ice, and supplies. Two days were spent over the argument of the question, nearly all the counsel of both sides taking part. The counsel for Great Britain took strong ground against the proposition, for a large portion of the British case was devoted to pointing out the advantages to American fishermen of being in a position to purchase bait and supplies, a claim for large compensation being founded thereon. The American counsel contended that the Washington Treaty gave no such

**The Mormon Church.****A CIRCULAR FROM THE TWELVE APOSTLES.**

SALT LAKE, Sept. 20.—The Apostles of the Mormon Church joined by B. W. Young and Daniel H. Wells, late counsellors of Brigham Young, publish a circular saying that Sept. 4th they held a meeting and waited upon the Lord, who blessed them, and who revealed to them the steps they should take. John Taylor, Senior Apostle, acting President of the Twelve, was unanimously sustained in that position. The quorum of the Twelve Apostles is the presiding quorum and authority of the Church. This plan was pursued at the time of the death of Joseph Smith, and was so ordered by Smith and sustained by Brigham. To facilitate the transaction of business, it was ordered that President John Taylor be assisted by John W. Young, Daniel H. Wells, and George F. Cannon. The circular claims the last days are at hand, and all saints are exhorted to be faithful in building temples and paying tithing.

**Frank Leslie Insolvent.**

"Frank Leslie of New York, has been compelled to make an assignment; liabilities, \$320,000. His assets are represented by the following publications:—Illustrated News, Illustrated Times, Chimney Corner, Illustrated Zeitung, Boys and Girls Weekly, Ladies Journal, Sunday Magazine, Boys of America, Jolly Joker, and Budget of Fun; by his large printing and engraving establishment, with its presses, machinery, and fixtures, and a considerable establishment at Interlaken, near Saratoga. Leslie's embarrassments arise largely from too extended investments in real estate. Arrangements have been made whereby his publications will be continued."

The principal sufferer by the failure is the firm of Rice, Kendall, & Co., paper manufacturers, of Boston.

**THE WAR NEWS.****THE POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENTS.**

A New York paper publishes an exceedingly sensational and exaggerated telegram to the effect that Europe is on the verge of a general war. European despatches make no mention of any foundation for this pernicious statement, the Powers still maintaining their reserve, with the single exception of Germany, who, it is stated, entirely approves of Servian participation in the war, and is prepared to guarantee the *status quo* in the event of defeat. The European Cabinet appear to be agreed, according to a more reasonable account, as to the undesirability of intervention, feeling that any attempt to interfere at present would merely lead to a hollow peace, which would speedily end in the resumption of the struggle. As it is, both the belligerents are exhausting their strength, and if allowed to continue the contest they will be in no position to resume the sword for some time to come.

**ALLEGED RUSSIAN CRUELTY.**

The Pore's latest circular accuses the Russians with torturing a captured Turkish soldier, and compelling him to stand three days in the sun, after having been beaten and otherwise maltreated. It also says the Montenegrins have renounced the fearful usage of subjecting the prisoners to horrible mutilations, and inflict it on non-combatants, even on children. Seven children, boys and girls belonging to the village of Globofdja in the district of Podgoritzia, having fallen into their hands, have suffered most fearful treatment. One of them had his ears and nose cut off, another his arms crushed, and with the exception of one who escaped from his tormentors, the fate of the others is unknown.

The accounts of the fighting at Loftchau sent from Bucharest by special corre-

Montreal bakers have reduced price of bread two cents per loaf.

A Montreal merchant is making arrangements to ship wheat from Montreal to that city.

There are 557 tribes of the Order Red Men in the United States, with 000 members.

Sixty carpenters sailed from Manchester, England. Several Passaic, N. J., next week for the destination.

Bathing in Salt Lake, Utah, is used to cure skin disease, sore eyes, catarrh.

The Provincial Synod of the Church of England meets in Montreal on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

A private letter from Rome states the Pope is not expected to live November.

The Annie Cuthbert won the chase of Lake Ontario Monday beating Oriole (second) by 22 minutes.

The Sultan has issued a firman to Layard, British representative at Constantinople, authorizing excavation Nineveh.

The drill shed at Strathroy, with stands on the 9th inst. Loss \$5,000.

There are at present twelve Canadian propellers in the trade carrying grain from Toledo and Detroit to trent.

A yellow fever panic prevailed at Mandeville, Fla., and the citizens are leaving the town. Seven fatal cases reported so far.

The voting on the Dunkin Act place in Lanark yesterday. The result is as far as they have been received, a large majority for the by-law.

The forests of North Carolina produce two species of oak, eight of pine, nine of spruce, seven of magnolia, five of hickory and five each of elm and

Messrs. Robinson, Tracey, and Faure are now preparing plans for a new beer brewery to be erected on the street for Messrs. Carling & Co.

WASHINGTON.—Official despatches confirm the previous reports that Mexican troops have been forwarded to the Rio Grande river to enforce the tradition Treaties.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 10. An earthquake shock was felt here morning. Houses were shaken, crockery broken, but otherwise there was no damage.

The Porte contests the Khedive's authority to grant the article of the Trade Convention with England, gives the latter the right of search in Egyptian waters.

Over a hundred lives have been lost in the foudre, after a collision off land, Eng., of the British ship *Admiral* from London to New Zealand, and Nova Scotian Ship *Forest*, bound for New York.

New York State has six insane lunatics, with 25,000 patients, and adds are making to increase the total capacity to 35,000. There are nearly 7,000 insane persons in the State.

Timber passing over the slides at Ottawa this year has been 950 cribs than last season. The whole of the log drive on the Gatineau is not expected down until the snow falls.

Large sums of money are being withdrawn from the Parisian bank many of the French families of distinction who are in dread of another revolution or coup d'état before the winter. The money is, for the most part, sent to England.

Her Majesty the Queen has been invited to confer the honor of Knighthood on the Hon. Wm. B. Richards, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; the Hon. A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in the Province of Quebec, and the Hon. Chief Justice Robin-

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#### Complimentary.

The Dunnville *Gazette*, of the 30th ult., contained the following complimentary farewell to Mr. Osborne, principal of the County Model School here, on the occasion of his resignation of his duties in that place: "On Friday last Mr. A. C. Osborne, who has for nearly two years held the position of Principal of the Public School in this town, resigned his situation. His resignation was due to the fact that he had received the appointment of Principal of the Napanee County Model School, and on Saturday Mr. Osborne left in order to be present at the opening of the Model School on Monday. During the period Mr. Osborne has presided over educational affairs in the Public Schools here he has always been distinguished for the untiring energy with which he sought to bring schools back to a state of efficiency and that his efforts have not been without success is abundantly evident when the state of the schools to-day is contrasted with what they were when he assumed charge. We recommend him strongly to the people of Napanee, assured that they will find in him an excellent teacher and a thoroughly upright gentleman."

#### L. & A. Rifle Association.

On Wednesday the 5th inst., the fourth annual meeting of this Association took place at the Bath ranges, continuing until Thursday evening. The first day was showy and windy, interfering greatly with the shooting. Mr. Holt, McDonald of Napanee, won the F. W. Smith cup, and the Cartwright silver medal. A very cordial feeling existed between rival competitors from different places. The following is the score:

#### No. 1—ALL COMER'S MATCH.

Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each range. Maximum 75 points.

Points. Prize

Sergt. J. G. Baillie, 17th	64	\$10
Capt. M. Strachan, 17th	56	8
Sergt. Thomas Miller, 17th	55	6
Sergt. F. H. Baillie, 17th	55	5
	55	4

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The idea of the Americans seems to be that a large number of our people, being interested in trade with the American fishermen, will prevent the Dominion Government from interfering with the latter. The Commissioners gave a unanimous decision that they were incompetent to award compensation for the transhipment of cargoes in British waters or for the purchase of ice, bait, and supplies.

Sir A. T. Galt, it is said, stated when the decision was given that there was no help for it, they were bound by the strict working of the Washington Treaty. —Mail.

#### Lawless Tramps.

THEY WRECK TRAINS AND COMMIT MURDER.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Sept. 10.—Vigilants are organizing against the tramps, who are numerous and troublesome. At Graybell's Woods, near Lancaster, recently a hundred outlaws raided on farmers, who tried unsuccessfully to drive them off. Policemen and citizens from Lancaster went to their aid. The tramps opened fire with pistols. The police charged them when the tramps retreated, leaving five wounded. A farmer named Powers was fatally hurt. Further along the Pennsylvania railroad tramps boarded a freight train and threatened to take possession. Detectives from Columbia hastened to the scene and captured eight outlaws, who subsequently broke gas. Milton Gramm, a prominent citizen of Lancaster, was robbed and killed by two tramps as he left the train at Marysville recently. Tramps wrecked a freight train between Malyston and Fraser's station, and attempted to plunder the cars. During a fight with train hands, one of the latter, Wm. Corvers, was killed. The authorities of Westfield sent assistance, and two outlaws were captured. Detectives have discovered notorious city criminals travelling disguised as tramps.

# THE WAR NEWS.

#### THE POSITION OF THE BELIGERENTS.

A New York paper publishes an exceedingly sensational and exaggerated telegram to the effect that Europe is on the verge of a general war. European despatches make no mention of any foundation for this premature statement, the Powers still maintaining their reserve, with the single exception of Germany, who, it is stated, entirely approves of Servian participation in the war, and is prepared to guarantee the *status quo* in the event of defeat. The European Cabinet appear to be agreed, according to a more reasonable account, as to the undesirability of intervention, feeling that any attempt to interfere at present would merely lead to a hollow peace, which would speedily end in the resumption of the struggle. As it is, both the belligerents are exhausting their strength, and if allowed to continue the contest they will be in no position to resume the sword for some time to come.

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The accounts of the fighting at Loftcha sent from Bucharest by special correspondents were pure fictions. The nine assaults of the Turks existed only in the Roumanian imagination. The Turks never attacked at all, nor is the Russian success of the proportions first represented. Loftcha is an open town in a valley, important chiefly as covering the roads to Trajan and Selvi.

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Her Majesty the Queen has been ed to confer the honor of Knighthood on the Hon. Wm. B. Richards, Chief of the Supreme Court of Canada; Hon. A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice Queen's Bench in the Province of Q and the Hon. Chief Justice Robins.

At a meeting of the District Orange Institution at Philadelphia Superior Grand Master reported 11 divisions in the Order in the States had been harmonized. The membership is 65,000.

The Manchester School Board sanctioned the establishment of banks in connection with their schools and one has been opened in Every. The experiment promises to be a full, there being already upwards of depositors.

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County Treasurer Myers, at Wetta, Ohio while going home to Catholic festival at night was seized, bound, and kept prisoner until night and fire applied to this feet pel him to divulge the combination county safe \$10,000 were stolen, victim was found this morning in full condition.

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occasion of his retirement from that place; "On Friday last Mr. A. C. Osborne, who has for nearly two years held the position of Principal of the Public School in this town, resigned his situation. His resignation was due to the fact that he had received the appointment of Principal of the Napanee County Model School, and on Saturday Mr. Osborne left in order to be present at the opening of the Model School on Monday. During the period Mr. Osborne has presided over educational affairs in the Public Schools here he has always been distinguished for the untiring energy with which he sought to bring schools back to a state of efficiency and that his efforts have not been without success is abundantly evident when the state of the schools to-day is contrasted with what they were when he assumed charge. We recommend him strongly to the people of Napanee, assured that they will find in him an excellent teacher and a thoroughly upright gentleman."

#### L & A RIFLE ASSOCIATION

On Wednesday the 5th inst., the fourth annual meeting of this Association took place at the Bath ranges, continuing until Thursday evening. The first day was showy and windy, interfering greatly with the shooting. Mr. Root, McDonald of Napanee, won the F. W. Smith cup, and the Cartwright silver medal. A very cordial feeling existed between rival competitors from different places. The following is the score:

#### NO. 1—ALL COMER'S MATCH.

Ranges 300, 400 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each range. Maximum 75 points.

	Points.	Prize
Sergt. J. G. Baillie, 15th	61	\$10
Capt. M. Strachan, 15th	56	8
Sergt. Thomas Miller, 15th	55	6
Sergt. F. H. Baillie, 15th	55	5
Sergt. Major Strachan, 15th	52	4
Capt. Crowther, Belleville	51	3
P. Amey, R. A.	50	2
W. Grange, R. A.	50	1
Gr. A. Kimmerly, N.B.G.A.	48	1
W. H. Hooper, R. A.	46	1

#### NO. 2—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges 300 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each range. Maximum 50 points.

	Points.	Prize
Sergt. F. Baillie, 15th	38	\$10
Surgeon T. K. Ross, 18th	31	7
Dr. Ruttan, R. A.	31	6
A. Kimmerly, N.B.G.A.	31	5
R. McDonald, R. A.	30	4
Lt. Col. Fairfield, 18th	26	3
P. Amey, R. A.	23	2
M. Strachan, 15th	20	1
Sergt. Thomas Miller, 15th	20	1
Sergt. Major Strachan, 15th	27	1

#### NO. 3—COUNTY MATCH.

Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each range. Maximum 75 points.

	Points.	Prizes
R. McDonald, R. A. Cartwright Silver	54	\$10
W. H. Hooper, R. A.	51	8
W. Grange, R. A.	50	7
Capt. Hooper, N.B.G.A.	50	6
Lt. Cox, 18th	49	5
Gr. A. Kimmerly, N.B.G.A.	49	4
Lt. Col. Fairfield, 18th	47	3
Surgeon Ross, 18th	47	1
Alex Calder, R. A.	46	3
Capt. Fairfield, 18th	46	2
Dr. Ruttan, R. A.	41	3
Geo. Cameron, R. A.	41	1
Sergt. R. Glenn	39	1
P. Amey, R. A.	39	Express

#### NO. 4—VOLUNTEER MATCH.

Open to all militiamen in the County. 200 and 300 yards, 5 rounds each. Maximum 50 points.

	Points.	Prizes
Surgt. Ross, 18th	30	\$8
Lt. Col. Fairfield, 18th	30	6
Gr. A. Kimmerly, N.B.G.A.	32	4
Lt. Col. Fairfield, 18th	31	3
Pt. A. Davidson, 48th	30	4
Capt. Murray, 48th	28	3
Sergt. Glenn, 18th	27	3
Major McLean, 18th	27	2
Lt. Cox, 18th	26	1
Capt. A. P. Booth, 18th	25	1

#### AGGREGATE PRIZE.

Silver Cup offered by Mr. F. W. Smith, for the highest aggregate score in Nos 2 and 3. Maximum number of points 125.

	Points.	Prizes
R. McDonald, Silver Cup	44	
Gr. A. Kimmerly, N.B.G.A.	83	
Surgeon Ross, 18th	81	
Dr. Ruttan, R. A.	78	
Col. Fairfield, 18th	77	
W. H. Hooper, R. A.	77	
Capt. Hooper, N.B.G.A.	73	
Lt. Cox, 18th	72	

tent to award compensation for the transportation of cargoes in British waters or for the purchase of ice, bait, and supplies.

Sir A. T. Galt, it is said, stated when the decision was given that there was no help for it, they were bound by the strict working of the Washington Treaty.—*Mail.*

#### LAWLESS TRAMPS.

#### THEY WRECK TRADE AND COMMIT MURDER.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Sept. 10.—Vigilants are organizing against the tramps, who are numerous and troublesome. At Graybell's Woods, near Lancaster, recently a hundred outlaws raided on farmers, who tried unsuccessfully to drive them off. Policemen and citizens from Lancaster went to their aid. The tramps opened fire with pistols. The police charged them when the tramps retreated, leaving five wounded. A farmer named Powers was fatally hurt. Further along the Pennsylvania railroad tramps boarded a freight train and threatened to take possession. Detectives from Columbia hastened to the scene and captured eight outlaws, who subsequently broke gool. Milton Gramm, a prominent citizen of Lancaster, was robbed and killed by two tramps as he left the train at Marysville recently. Tramps wrecked a freight train between Malviston and Fraser's station, and attempted to plunder the cars. During a fight with train hands, one of the latter, Wm. Corvers, was killed. The authorities of Westphal exerted assistance, and two outlaws were captured. Detectives have discovered notorious city criminals travelling disguised as tramps.

#### THE STRIKES.

The divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers meeting in Philadelphia, have just received an important letter from Arthur, the chief of the Brotherhood, calling attention to the Brotherhood's national convention at Boston on October 10th. It is hinted that the principal object of the convention is to organize a general strike throughout the country in all the trunk lines. The officers of the Brotherhood deny that their order is organizing.

The strikers of the Lehigh region have resolved upon a general uprising if the military threaten arrests. 5,000 men of secret orders are drilling with weapons in Hyde Park, a suburb of Scranton. The Molly Maguires are trying to induce the railroad employees to unite in a general strike on the 15th, but the railroad men say they have had enough of strikes.

The farmers and residents of the small villages are organizing a vigilance committee for protection against railroading strikers.

#### NORFOLK REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

The Reformers of both Ridings of Norfolk have entered heartily into the work of preparing for the political picnic which comes off near the town of Simeon on the 21st inst. Those engaged in getting up the meetings are determined to make it as successful as any yet held, and are in hopes that it will be the greatest gathering of the series. The Premier, the Minister of Finance, the Hon. Mr. Huntington, the Hon. Mr. Mowat, and several other members of the Dominion Parliament and the Ontario Legislature have signified their intention to be present. Arrangements have been entered into with all the railroads for the issue of return tickets at single fare, and the most complete and elaborate preparations have been made for the comfort and entertainment of visitors. (Demonstrations in Orangeville on the 18th, and Aylmer on the 22nd)—*Globe.*

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A fray has occurred at Rio Janeiro between some German sailors and the police, resulting in the death of one man on each side. The Germans intend to demand satisfaction, as they allege that the Brazilian authorities invaded their club.

A French miller, living near Richmond, Va., states that he used the process of milling flour in his mill in New York State in 1847. This will nullify the claims to a patent process now used throughout the country on which a royalty is claimed.

The London Times, in its money article of this morning, speaks of the Canadian harvest as the largest crop taken from the soil of Canada for fifteen years, and congratulates the people of England on the liberal supplies of wheat that may be expected from that Colony. Canadian railway shires further improved.

Reports received at Washington corroborate the statement already made that Sitting Bull is still, or was on the 14th ult., at his camp at Wood Mountain, north of the boundary line. Crazy Horse is dead from the effects of his wounds, and remainder of the disaffected Indians leaders are to be confined in Florida.

The importance of establishing regular horse fairs in Canada is attracting attention, not only on account of the convenience to the own people who have horses to sell or desire to purchase, but in view of the growing trade which is being established between Canada and Great Britain. The Fergus horse fair, established in 1875, has proved a decided success, and bids fair to be one of the most important fairs in our country and productive of great good. It is to be held this year on the 26th inst.

#### CHEERING BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Daventry died on the 1st inst. took place on the 14th Universals. He was witnessed by a large crowd. The whole assembly rose to their feet as it was borne into the hall. The pall bearers were Judge Daly, John R. Brady, George K. Green, D. Stephens, Col. John W. Forney, Mayo, Henry C. Jarrett, and J. Daly. The floral offerings were beautiful. Every member of theistic profession in the city was present. Chapin read the funeral services Universalist Church, and then delivered a touching funeral oration, paying tribute to the dead actor's mental, talents, probity and purity a hymn and prayer the service.

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The Herald's San Antonio special reports that 1,500 Mexican soldiers are about to come to the Rio for service on the frontier instead local military, the latter being s to the Americans that Diaz can them to enforce the terms treaty between Mexico and the States. This step was probably ed by Behavich, who is thwarts local authorities in his efforts t border outlaws. It is predicted action of Diaz will cause a revo the border States.

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#### THE TOMB.

CLARK—At Camden East on the 12th M. C. Clark, aged 31 years and 3 months.

McFARLAND—At Richmond on the 1 Sarah M. McFarland, aged 21 years.

SHERAN—At Tyndinaga on the 12th Sheran, aged 59 years.

# NAPANEE EXPRESS SEPTEMBER 14 1877.

## The Mormon Church.

### SCULAR FROM THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 20.—The Apostles to Mormon Church joined by B. W. and Daniel H. Wells, late counsels of Brigham Young, publish a circular saying that Sept. 4th they held a meeting and waited upon the Lord, who told them, and who revealed to them, steps they should take. John Taylor, an Apostle, acting President of the Church, was unanimously sustained in position. The quorum of the Twelve is the presiding quorum and authority of the Church. This plan was used at the time of the death of Joseph Smith, and was so ordered by him and sustained by Brigham. To settle the transaction of business, it was ordered that President John Taylor be assisted by John W. Young, H. Wells, and George F. Cannon. Circular claims the last days are at an end, and all saints are exhorted to be useful in building temples and paying tithes.

## Frank Leslie Insolvent

Frank Leslie of New York, has been called to make an assignment; liabilities \$320,000. His assets are represented by the following publications:—Illustrated News, Illustrated Times, Penny Corner, Illustrated Zeitung, and Girls' Weekly, Ladies' Journal, Bay Magazine, Boys of America, Jester, and Budget of Fun; by his printing and engraving establishment, with its presses, machinery, and res., and a considerable establishment at Interlaken, near Saratoga. His embarrassments are largely too extended investments in real es. Arrangements have been made by his publications will be closed. The principal sufferer by the failure is Wm. Rice, Kendall, & Co., paper manufacturers, of Boston.

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Montreal bakers have reduced the price of bread two cents per loaf.

A Montreal merchant is making arrangements to ship wheat from Manitoba to that city.

There are 557 tribes of the Order of Red Men in the United States, with 86,000 members.

Sixty carpenters sailed from N. Y. for Manchester, England. Several leave Passaic, N. J., next week for the same destination.

Bathing in Salt Lake, Utah, is reported to cure skin disease, sore eyes and catarrh.

The Provincial Synod of the Church of England meets in Montreal on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

A private letter from Rome states that the Pope is not expected to live till November.

The Annie Cuthbert won the champion flag of Lake Ontario Monday beating the Oriole (second) by 22 minutes.

The Sultan has issued a firman to Mr. Layard, British representative at Constantinople, authorizing excavations at Nineveh.

The drill shed at Strathroy, with 110 stands of arms, clothing, etc., was burned on the 9th inst. Loss \$5,000.

There are at present twelve to fifteen Canadian propellers in the trade carrying grain from Toledo and Detroit to Montreal.

A yellow fever panic prevailed at Fernandina, Fla., and the citizens are leaving the town. Seven fatal cases are reported so far.

The voting on the Dunkin Act took place in Lanark yesterday. The returns, so far as they have been received, gave a large majority for the by-law.

The forests of North Carolina produce twenty-two species of oak, eight of pine, nine of spruce, seven of magnolia, eight of hickory and five each of elm and birch.

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Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased

## Crockery & Glassware

AT COST

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

## Crockery & Glassware,

WILL BE SOLD AT

## Cost and Under

## FOR CASH,

As we intend going out of that line.

## Call and Secure Bargains.

## Cash Paid for Butter and Eggs.

SMITH & ANDERSON.

## Tailoring !

HAVING commenced business in the above line on my own account, directly over Coxall & Paisley's Store, Where I will be ready to attend to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Nice Samples to Select from, and Good

Fit Guaranteed.

Cutting Boys' Cloths, & Ladies Jackets

A SPECIALITY.

JAS. BLAIR.

Napanee, Aug. 29th, 1877. 18-6m

## Land PLASTER

Now grinding and ready for use.

Superior Fine Ground

## Land Plaster,

AT THE LOW RATE OF

\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.

ALL orders left at the Mill, or at the Lasher's Water Lime, or Quick Lime, will be promptly attended to. Lime delivered when required. No Credit.

JAMES PERRY.

Napanee, March 5th, 1877. 46.

## FURNITURE

The Furniture, Planing, Matching, &c.,

Business of J. C. GREEN & SON, will

*Brigh*  
F A L L

D O

Great Dep

All kinds o

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R. DOV

One of the Largest,

One

STOCKS

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I can assure my customers and the public, that

SELLING S

TH

GOODS AT PR

MILLINERY

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The N. Y. Times charges that the Rev. Patrick Leonard, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic church at Newark, yesterday denounced the Public Schools from his altar, threatened parents who send children to them, and boasted of the political influence of the priesthood.

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County Treasurer Myers, at Wapakonetta, Ohio while going home from a Catholic festival at night was seized, gagged, bound, and kept prisoner until midnight and fire applied to his feet to compel him to divulge the combination of the county safe (\$40,000) were stolen, and the victim was found this morning in a fearful condition.

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Two homoeopathic physicians of Philadelphia recently certified that an inmate of the Coloured Persons' Home was insane and should be removed to the almshouse. This certificate required the signature of the district physician; but he being allopathic declined to certify that the homoeopathists were physicians of good standing. While the doctors were quarreling the patient's insanity assumed a violent form, and he jumped from the window and was killed. An official investigation is being made.

The Herald's San Antonio, Texas, special reports that 1,500 Mexican regulars are about to come to the Rio Grande

A SPECIALITY.  
JAS. BLAIR.  
Napanee, Aug. 29th, 1877. 18-6m.

## Land PLASTER

Now grinding and ready for use.

Superior Fine Ground

## Land Plaster,

AT THE LOW RATE OF

\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.

ALL orders left at the Mill, or at the Woolen Factory, for Williams' and Lasher's Water Lime, or Quick Lime, will be promptly attended to. Lime delivered when required. No Credit.

JAMES PERRY.

Napanee, March 5th, 1877. 46.

## FURNITURE

The Furniture, Planing, Matching, &c.,

Business of J. C. GREEN & SON, will be carried on in future by

## EDWIN GREEN,

Who will be pleased to see those who favor him with a call.

Napanee, Aug. 3rd, 1877. 46-4m

## GOOD ADVERTISING

\$3250.40 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty states, will be sold for \$700 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A post of papers giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

## PHOSFOZONE,



For Stomach Complaints, General Weakness and Pulmonary Affections.

Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co.:—DEAR SIRS,—I can confidently recommend PHOSFOZONE, and find my customers speak very highly of its merits.

J. A. HARTE, Chemist,  
Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!

RECEIVED DAILY.

Fresh and good at S. McLaughlin's, also New Oranges, Lemons, Dates, &c., kept constantly on hand.

S. McLAUGHLIN,  
Dundas St.

## Important to Butter Workers.

ONE GOOD ACTIVE AGENT WANTED in every township to introduce the Victor Butter Worker. Sample Machine Free to Agents. Price, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 each. One Million to be sold in the Dominion. Apply early with stamp, for agents circular, to the

VICTOR WRINGER CO.,  
Brockville, Ont.

## FARM FOR SALE.

ARM of 175 Acres, the most desirable property in the County of Northumberland, for Sale. Being all that portion of lot No. 34 in Concession A, of the Village and Township of Brighton, lying North of the old Kingston Road, and only quarter of a mile from the P. O. and the centre of the village. Upon the premises are good brick and wooden buildings; a large orchard of young and bearing trees; a beautiful grove of pine and hardwood timber; spring creeks, and other advantages which rendered it desirable. Also several other good Farms and Villages

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## STRICTLY

I can assure my customer's and the public, t

## SELLING

## GOODS AT P

## MILLINER

Our La

## About the

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is now spending her time in Montreal with th

## Dres

Under the supervision of MISS P

## Best Dress

Who, wi

## EXECUTE OR

## \$60,000 Wo

Cottons, Prints, Shir  
Winceys, Flannel  
Merinos, Cas

## COTTON BAGS, CO

## TAILORING AND

## TWEEDS I

ON THE BEST

## NEWS ITEMS.

Over 1,000 dogs have been imboxed in Toronto to date.

Rev John Potts has preached at Toronto against Sunday funerals.

It is said that on the frontier between Fort Erie and Chippewa, smuggling is going on continually.

A proposition is under discussion for creating the Provincial Exhibition permanently in Toronto after the present year.

The Grand Lodge of English Freemasonry has granted two hundred guineas to the relief of the St. John sufferers.

It is stated that the Pope has definitely resolved to restore the Roman hierarchy in Scotland, and that Cardinal Manning will shortly proceed to Rome in that connection.

It is reported that the Quebec Legislature will this year be summoned later than usual and that the session will be prolonged, so as to allow of future sessions being held in January.

General Grant is to receive the freedom of Aberdeen, Inverness, Wick, and Elgin, and has been compelled to decline a similar offer from Dundee, as his engagements will not allow of his revisiting that place.

The Woman's Rights Society of Paris has been dissolved by order of MacMahon's Government and ordered to cease holding meetings. The Government considered it a nest of radicalism.

An fray has occurred at Rio Janeiro between some German sailors and the police, resulting in the death of one man on each side. The Germans intend to demand satisfaction, as they allege that the Brazian authorities invaded their ship.

A French miller, living near Richmond, states that he used the process of filling flour in his mill in New York state in 1847. This will qualify the aims to a patent process now used throughout the country on which a royalty is claimed.

The London Times, in its money title of this morning, speaks of the Canadian harvest as the largest crop taken from the soil of Canada for fifteen years, and congratulates the people of England on the liberal supplies of wheat that may be expected from that Colony. Canadian railway shippers further improve.

Reports received at Washington corroborate the statement already made that General Bull is still at his camp at Wood Mountain, north of the boundary line. Crazy Horse is dead from the effects of his wounds, and remainder of the disaffected Indian leaders are to be confined in fortresses.

The importance of establishing regular trade fairs in Canada is attracting attention, not only on account of the convenience to our own people who have come to sell or desire to purchase, but also of the growing trade which is being established between Canada and Great Britain. The Fergus horse fair, established in 1875, has proved a decided success, and bids fair to be one of the most important fairs in our country and of great good. It is to be held this year on the 26th inst.

## CHEERING BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A Times' Chicago special reports a wonderful change for better in business and crop prospects the West and North-West during the past two months. Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Kansas have fifty-six million bushels of wheat more this year than last.

A Times' Philadelphia special reports good business outlook. Merchants and manufacturers are jubilant, and think permanent prosperity is coming.

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The Herald's San Antonio Texas, special reports that 1,500 Mexican regulars are about to come to the Rio Grande for service on the frontier instead of the local military, the latter being so hostile to the Americans that Diaz cannot rely on them to enforce the terms of the treaty between Mexico and the United States. This step was probably suggested by Behanies, who is thwarted by the local authorities in his efforts to arrest border outlaws. It is predicted that this action of Diaz will cause a revolution in the border States.

## E. L. DAVENPORT'S FUNERAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Davenport's funeral (on the 1st inst.) took place this morning in the 1st Universalist church and was witnessed by a numerous throng. The whole assembly rose to receive the body as it was borne into the church. The pall bearers were Judge Daly, Judge John R. Brady, George K. Goodwin, E. D. Stephens, Col. John W. Forney, Frank Mayo, Henry C. Jarrett, and Augustin Daly. The floral offerings were rich and beautiful. Every member of the dramatic profession in the city was present. Dr. Chauncy read the funeral services of the Universalist Church, and then delivered a touching funeral oration, paying a high tribute to the dead actor's memory, his talents, genius, probity and purity. After a hymn and prayer the services closed.

## THE TOMB.

CLARK—At Camden East on the 12th inst., Miss M. C. Clark, aged 34 years and 3 months.

McFARLAND—At Richmond on the 12th inst., Sarah M. McFarland, aged 21 years and 3 months.

SHEERAN—At Tyendinaga on the 12th inst., Ann Sheeran, aged 39 years.

3,250,40 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty states, will be sold for \$700 cash. Accurate information guaranteed. A list of papers giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, send application on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Paper Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

is now spending her time in Montreal with

## PHOSFOZONE,



For Stomach Complaints, General Weakness and Pulmonary Affections.

Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co.:—DEAR SIRS,—I can confidently recommend PHOSFOZONE, and find my customers speak very highly of its merits.

J. A. HARTE, Chemist.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Under the supervision of MISS

## Best Dress

Who,

## EXECUTE OF

\$60,000 W

Cottons, Prints, Shi  
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Merinos, Ca

## COTTON BAGS, C

## TAILORING AN

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Worsted Coatings, I  
Whitneys,

ORDERS SOLICITED AND EXEC

## JAMES

## IN BLACK

Silk Velvets,

## KNOW By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled

## SELF-PRESERVATION

Price only \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless

concomitant ills and untold miseries that result

therefrom, and contains more than 50 original pre-

scriptions, anyone of which is worth the price of

the book. The book was written by the ex-

tensive and probably the most skillful practitioner

in America to whom was awarded a gold and jew-

eled medal by the National Medical Association.

A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest

Steel Engravings—a mar-

vel of art and beauty.

Send RARE to all. Send

for it at once. Address

PEABODY MEDICAL

INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bul-

finch St., Boston, Mass.

## HEAL

## THYSELF

17-ly

## Economical

## ENGINES

TO DRIVE

## GRIST MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

ADDRESS THE

## WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO

Brantford, Ont.

State where you saw this advertisement.

Napanee Sept. 4th, 1877.

## BOUGHT SPE

VALUE WI

*Brigham Young - Life*

BER 14 1877.

cery & Glassware

AT COST

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

cery & Glassware,

WILL BE SOLD AT

rt and Under

R CASH,

Intend going out of that line.

nd Secure Bargains.

Paid for Butter and  
Eggs.

SMITH & ANDERSON.

lloring !

commenced business in the above  
& Paisley's Store,  
be ready to attend to the wants of  
to may favor me with a call.  
iles to Select from, and Good  
Fit Guaranteed.  
ys' Cloths, & Ladies Jackets  
A SPECIALITY.

JAS. BLAIR.  
29th, 1877. 18-6m.

PLASTER

rinding and ready for use.

perior Fine Ground

d Plaster,

THE LOW RATE OF  
, or 25 cts. per Hundred.  
rs left at the Mill, or at the  
n Factory, for Williams' and  
ter Lime, or Quick Lime, will  
attended to Lime delivered  
ed. No Credit.

JAMES PERRY.

March 5th, 1877. 46.

NITURE

# FALL GOODS AT DOWNEY'S.

OWING TO THE  
Great Depreciation in the Value  
—OF—

All kinds of Goods this Season,

IN THE OLD AND WELL KNOWN STORE OF

R. DOWNEY & BROS.,

WILL BE FOUND

One of the Largest,

One of the Cheapest,

One of the Best Assorted,

## STOCKS OF DRY GOODS EVER SHOWN IN NAPANEE.

HAVING ESTABLISHED THIS BUSINESS

## STRICTLY ON A CASH BASIS,

I can assure my customers and the public, that with the very low cost of the Goods, with the very small profit I add and can afford to, in

SELLING STRICTLY FOR CASH,

THAT IT WILL ENSURE THEM

## GOODS AT PRICES ONE-HALF LESS.

**PLASTER**

W grinding and ready for use.

**Superior Fine Ground  
and Plaster,**

AT THE LOW RATE OF  
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, Aug. 3rd, 1877. 18-4m

**GOOD  
VERTISING**

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Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New  
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**PHOSFOZONE,**

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Pulmonary Affections.  
Evans, Mercer & Co.:—DEAR SIRS,—I  
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J. A. HAUTE, Chemist.  
Notre Dame Street, Montreal.  
OLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**Fish!! Fish!!!**

RECEIVED DAILY.

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Oranges, Lemons, Dates, &c.,  
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Dundas St.

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OD ACTIVE AGENT WANTED in every  
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Victor Butter  
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VICTOR WRINGER CO.,  
Brockville, Ont.

**ARM FOR SALE.**

of 175 Acres, the most desirable  
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I. O. PROCTOR.  
Brighton.**STRICTLY ON A CASH BASIS,**

I can assure my customers and the public, that with the very low cost of the Goods, with the very small profit I add  
and can afford to, in

**SELLING STRICTLY FOR CASH,**

THAT IT WILL ENSURE THEM

**GOODS AT PRICES ONE-HALF LESS.****MILLINERY!** **MILLINERY!****Our Large Stock of Millinery**

WILL BE IN AND OPEN

**About the Tenth of September.****MISS PHALEIN**

is now spending her time in Montreal with the best Millinery House in Canada, in acquiring information and experience  
previous to opening this department.

**Dress Making,**

Under the supervision of MISS P. ALLISON, whose reputation is already known as being one of the

**Best Dress Makers in Ontario,**

Who, with a large number of hands is prepared to

**EXECUTE ORDERS WITH PROMPTNESS.****\$60,000 Worth of Dry Goods,**

CONSISTING OF

Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Denims, Ducks, Jeans, Linens,  
Winceys, Flannels, Blankets, Dress Goods, Lustres,  
Merinos, Cashmeres, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,  
**COTTON BAGS, COTTON YARN, CARPET YARN.**

**TAILORING AND READY MADE CLOTHING.****TWEEDS IN ENDLESS VARIETY,**

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH MAKE.

**Worsted Coatings. Broadcloths. Cashmeres. Over-Coatings.**

40 worth of space in various newspapers  
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**NOW** By reading and practicing  
the inestimable truths con-  
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**SELF-PRESERVATION**  
Price only \$1. Send by mail  
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of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline,  
us and Physical Debility, and the endless  
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sions, any one of which is worth the price of  
ok. This book was written by the most ex-  
e and probably the most skillful practitioner  
rica, to whom was awarded a gold and jew-  
medal by the National Medical Association.  
mplete, illustrated with the very finest  
Engravings—a mar-  
art and beauty—  
FREE to all. Send  
Address  
**JODY MEDICAL  
STITUTE**, No. 4 Bul-  
St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL**  
**THYSELF**  
17-1y

Economical  
ENGINES  
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## TAILORING AND READY MADE CLOTHING.

### TWEEDS IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH MAKE.

### Worsted Coatings, Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Over-Coatings, Whitneys, Pilots, Beavers and Friezes.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS AND TASTE, AND FIT GUARANTEED.

JAMES WALTERS, CUTTER.

### SPECIALTIES

## IN BLACK & COLORED SILKS,

Silk Velvets, Black Lustres, Mantle Cloths.

AS THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN

### BOUGHT SPECIALLY FOR THIS TRADE,

VALUE WILL BE GUARANTEED FOR THE PRICE.

JOHN DOWNEY.

Napanee Sept. 4th, 1877.

## Brigham Young.

The Mormon Prophet's History.

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE OF THE CHIEF OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS—MORMONISM FROM 1852 DOWN TO THE PRESENT—THE SETTLEMENT IN UTAH—THE MORMON SUCCESSION.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S CAREER.

Brigham Young was born at Whitingham, Windham Co., Vt., on the 1st of June, 1801. His father, John Young, was a farmer in indifferent circumstances, with a family of five sons and six daughters, Brigham being the fourth son and ninth child. At the age of sixteen John Young joined the Revolutionary Army, and served in three campaigns under Gen. Washington. In 1785 he married Nabby, a daughter of Phineas and Susannah Howe, the mother of Brigham, and settled down as a farmer in Hopkinton, Middlesex Co., Mass., his birthplace. We are told he was "very circumspect, exemplary, and religious," and that he was from an early period of his life a member of the Methodist Church. He afterward, however, became a Mormon, and was constituted First Patriarch of the Church. He died at Quincy, Ill., on the 12th of October, 1839, at the age of 76. In the earlier years of his life Brigham Young worked with his father on the farm in Sherburn, Chenango county, N. Y., whither his father had removed in 1804. The family appears to have suffered the hardships and privations commonly met with in new settlements, and none of them had opportunities of any but the most primary form of education. Brigham afterward learned the trade of painter and glazier, an occupation which he followed till he was 31 years of age, when the whole current of his life was changed in consequence of his conversion to Mormonism. In 1838 he was converted by Samuel H., a brother of Joseph Smith, and, having embraced the Mormon faith, was baptized by Eleazar Miller. At Kirtland, Ohio, where he joined the Saints, he became intimate with Joseph Smith, was ordained an Elder, and began to preach, his shrewdness, knowledge of character, and strength of will quickly acquiring for him some measure of that influence and power in the Church which afterward became so absolutely overwhelming. On the 14th of February, 1835, Brigham was ordained one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church, of whom he became President in the following year, on the apostacy of Thomas B. Marsh. The persecution of the Mormons soon came, and Joe Smith and Brigham Young fled for their lives. After many hairbreadth escapes and trials they succeeded in rallying together the brethren and sisters who had not apostacized; and they founded a new Mormon colony in Missouri, Brigham securing a still greater share of influence and power. Again persecution came upon the Saints, and they returned to Illinois. In 1840 Brigham was sent to England as a missionary. He commenced preaching in Liverpool immediately, issued an edition of the Book of Mormons, and started a periodical called the *Millennial Star*. His success as a preacher was immense and immediate. In less than a year he had successfully organized several churches, and in 1841, he sailed from Liverpool for New York in company with 769 emigrant converts. That one year wrought a great work in England. Its influence is felt to this day. But encouraging as the results of Brigham's mission was to the faithful, dark days indeed were in store for them. In 1844 came the riot at Nauvoo, the shooting of Smith, scattering of the Twelve Apostles, and the assumption of the Mormon Presidency by Sidney Rigdon. Brigham was in Boston at the time of these

and murmurs and complaints were loud and bitter. But his restless energy kept down any more marked demonstrations of discontent, and when they at last reached Salt Lake he kept them so hard at work that they had little time to complain, and set them the best example he could by working himself harder than he worked any one of them. In this way he consolidated his power over them. But it was the power born of fear, not of love, for he ruled them after the fashion of an Oriental despot. But he gave them enough to eat. To this they had not been always accustomed, and they thanked and blessed him in a certain manner.

The termination of the Mexican war gave Brigham Young the opportunity of securing for his people the protection and recognition of the United States Government, and of adding to the glory, importance and stability of his own position. A Mormon convention was held on the 15th of March 1849, the Constitution of the proposed State of Deseret was drawn up, and delegates were sent to Washington to ask that Deseret might be admitted into the Union. The question was brought up in Congress and eventuated on the 9th of September, 1850, in considerable modifications of Brigham's scheme and the grant of a Territorial Government under the name of Utah. Brigham Young was appointed by President Fillmore to be the first Governor of the new Territory for a term of four years, and Heber Chase Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, and other leading men of the Church, filled the other offices. Thus did Mormonism gain a local habitation and a name in the United States. The first Legislature of the Territory of Utah met on the 22nd of September, 1851. In the meantime Brigham's energy was showing fruit. Towns and villages were springing up, public buildings were being erected, roads were planned and constructed, cities laid out, the Tabernacle was built, and the Mormons began to see prosperity in the future. At this time they numbered a population of, according to the official census, 11,380 persons; a population which was doubled in the two following years, the females outnumbering the males—a thing unknown in other Anglo-Scandinavian colonies. The political situation of the Mormons at this time was what it has ever since, more or less, remained—universal suffrage, after the fashion of imperial France, with a strong admixture of Russian autocracy. Every man had a vote, but all were supposed to vote by direction and counsel of the Lord, through his prophet, Brigham Young. Socially, the Mormons were no better than a horde of peasants, bound to obey the bidding of the suzerain. By tricks and stratagems Brigham Young succeeded in ridding the Mormon territory of all the Federal authorities, till at last Utah was virtually in a state of rebellion against the Federal Government. The Mormon war of 1857 was the result.

In 1857 occurred the infamous Mountain Meadow massacre. For his part in this terrible outrage, as is sufficiently fresh in our readers' memories, John D. Lee last year met his death on the very spot made memorable by his crime. Brigham Young's connection with the massacre has never been judicially established, though there is no doubt that a strong feeling has always existed in the public mind that the unfortunate emigrants met their cruel fate by his orders.

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SMITH & ANDERSON.

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## Mitchell's Belladonna Improved India Rubber Porous Plaster.

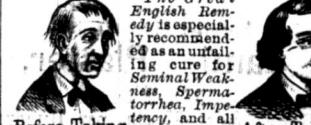
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They are acknowledged by all who have used them to act quicker than any other Plaster they ever before tried, and that one of these Plasters will do more real service than a hundred of the ordinary kind. All other plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure; but with these it is entirely different: the instant ones applied the patient will feel its effect.

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The Specific Medicine is sold by all Drug stores at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, etc. be sent by mail on receipt of the money by dressing.

WILLIAM GRAY & CO.  
Windsor, Ontario

## GREAT

Chase S-1

ness, knowledge of character, and strength of will quickly acquiring for him some measure of that influence and power in the Church which afterward became so absolutely overwhelming. On the 14th of February, 1835, Brigham was ordained one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church, of whom he became President in the following year, on the apostacy of Thomas B. Marsh. The persecution of the Mormons soon came, and Joe Smith and Brigham Young fled for their lives. After many hairbreadth escapes and trials they succeeded in rallying together the brethren and sisters who had not apostacized and they founded a new Mormon colony in Missouri, Brigham securing a still greater share of influence and power. Again persecution came upon the Saints, and they returned to Illinois. In 1840 Brigham was sent to England as a missionary. He commenced preaching in Liverpool immediately, issued an edition of the Book of Mormons, and started a periodical called the *Millennial Star*. His success as a preacher was immense and immediate. In less than a year he had successfully organized several churches, and in 1841, he sailed from Liverpool for New York in company with 769 emigrant converts. That one year wrought a great work in England. Its influence is felt to this day. But encouraging as the results of Brigham's mission was to the faithful, dark days indeed were in store for them. In 1844 came the riot at Nauvoo, the shooting of Smith, scattering of the Twelve Apostles, and the assumption of the Mormon Presidency by Sidney Rigdon. Brigham was in Boston at the time of these untoward occurrences; but he hurried off to Nauvoo immediately, knowing well that his opportunity had arrived. Four persons were ambitions of the Mormon Presidency, though according to the Mormon law, it belonged of right to Rigdon. Brigham, however, secured this position for himself by a bold *coup d'état*. He summoned the people together, denounced the other aspirants and their adherents as children of the devil—especially Rigdon—and even went so far as to curse Rigdon and hand him over "to the buffetings of Satan for a thousand years." He would not condense to reason with those opposed to him, and carried the position by sheer audacity and force of character. His energy was simply overwhelming. It silenced all his enemies, while it raised him up a host of friends; the more so when, in his new office, he at once exhibited marked administrative ability. He set to work to complete the great temple; he built a mansion house, and, in increasing the prosperity of Nauvoo, increased his own popularity and power.

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both of which had been started, the Mormon Territory might be independent of the world. His great aim was to prevent the Saints from trading with the Gentiles. At one time he proposed putting down wages to scale so low that no Gentile could afford to work under it. Then he tried the organization of every settlement in the Territory into a co-operative society. Finally he instituted the Order of Enoch, an organization on communistic principles, which did not meet with the desired success. At the time of the conception of the Pacific Railroad, Brigham Young at first exhibited some hostility to the undertaking; but, finding that it was to be an accomplished fact, he afterwards supported it, and the Mormons paid for the construction of the Eastern branch of the road, between Ogden and Salt Lake City, Brigham himself being the principal stockholder in this important connection. The last years of Brigham Young's life were sorely tried by the action directed by the United States Courts against polygamy. He and other leading Mormons were arraigned before the Grand Jury at the instance of the United States District Attorney, and, after much delay, were arrested and held by Judge McKean in \$5,000 bail each.

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In appearance, Brigham Young resembled a New England farmer, as he originally was. He was of rather large figure, broad-shouldered, and stooping slightly when in a standing position; hair light in color, somewhat narrow forehead; gray eyes (the lid of one drooping), fleshy cheeks, imperfect teeth, especially in the lower jaw; rather sharp pointed nose, peaked chin, and generally somewhat irregular features; and yet, both his friends and his enemies agree in saying that his appearance was agreeable and impressive. In conversation he was pleasant and affable unless rendered suspicious or encountering contradiction or opposition. Illiterate, yet not without talent; fluent in speech, and will without the first elements of the genius of an orator, he held his listeners easily, combining in his preaching a forcible pretension to heavenly revelation with a thorough knowledge of the willing subversive of one part of his audience and the fervid superstition of the remainder. Selfish, sensuous, and avaricious. Brigham Young could be and often was audaciously cruel; frequently betraying the spirit of a murderer, even if not following his brutal example.

The important query now is, who will succeed Brigham Young? By the law of the Mormon Church, Heber Chase

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CONSUMPTION ASTHMA BRONCHITIS CATARRH AND ALL BREATH AND LONG AFFECTIONS, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to the world, and to offer it to all who desire it, on a concessionary rate to relieve human suffering. Will send FREE OF CHARGE, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Send by return mail by addressing with name, using this paper.

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# NAPANEE EXPRESS SEPTEMBER 14 1877.

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AT COST

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ALL orders left at the Mill, or at the Woolen Factory, for Williams' and Lasher's Water Lime, or Quick Lime, will be promptly attended to. Lime delivered when required. No Credit.

JAMES PERRY.

Napanee, March 5th, 1877. 46.

## FURNITURE !!

The Furniture, Planing, Matching, &c.,

Business of J. C. GREEN & SON, will be carried on in future by

## EDWIN GREEN,

Who will be pleased to see those who favor him with a call.

Napanee, Aug. 3rd, 1877. 15-4m

## WANTED.

We want reliable, energetic canvassing agents in every town in the Dominion for the new "Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada." This work is truly magnificent, containing over 2,000 double column quartos, and over 300 superb full page engravings. The work is published in Parts, on a plan which insures its welcome to every English reading family. To energetic young men and ladies, who are willing to work, we will guarantee a permanent position for two years, and good pay! Don't fail write to us for our private terms, sample pages, etc. This is a grand opportunity for school teachers to make more than double their salaries without interfering with their professional duties. The works being manufactured at a cost of over \$20,000 for the literary, artistic and mechanical work of producing the plates by the old well known, reliable Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., of Montreal. All letters from agents must be addressed to the Publishers General agents as follows:

HAZEN B. BIGNEY & CO.  
28 and 30 St, Francis Xavier Street,  
MONTREAL, QUE.

Dr. William Gray's Specific Medicine.

   
The Great English Remedy is especially recommended as an unflinching cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Foul Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Concupiscence and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and overindulgence.

The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. Pomphlet free by mail. The Special Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing:

WILLIAM GRAY & CO.,  
Windsor, Ont.  
41

GREAT



## WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1851.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$800,000  
With power to increase to \$1,000,000.

## FIRE AND MARINE.

## HEAD OFFICE: Toronto, Ont.

President.

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Vice-President.

CHARLES MAGRATH.

Directors.

JAS. MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.  
JOHN FISKIN, Esq. ROBT. BEATTY, Esq.  
A. M. SMITH, Esq. WM. GOODERHAM, Esq.  
BARNARD HILDAN, Managing Director  
FRED'K G. C. LOVELACE, Secretary.  
WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.  
JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.  
Marine Inspector.

Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

On all Cargo, and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation.

On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces, by sail or steam.

On Caravans by steamers to British Ports.

W. V. DETLOR,

Agent for Napanee

## GLOBE

## Life Assurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - \$5,000,000

Premium Reserve, \$3,600,000

Income for Year 1876.

\$857,000

This company only accepts first-class risks, and is noted for the promptness with which claims are paid.

It offers insurance on the ordinary life as well as the endowment plans, besides those also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-year reserve dividend plan, by which the reserves as well as all other accumulations may be withdrawn at the time specified, thereby affording a system of endowment under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local agents.

H. L. COOK,  
General Agent for Ont.  
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,  
Agt. for Napanee.

Napanee, 15th June, 1877. 8 tf.



Five Years' Hickness Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Pain in Shoulders, Back and Legs, and Dropings in Throat Disappear.

MR. T. J. B. HARDING. S. ARMAND, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1876.

MR. T. J. B. HARDING.—Believe me, Sir, that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY. I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am 52 years old; had been out of health for about five years. I have consulted many eminent doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any relief. I had continued rather to grow worse until last fall, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a time, and through the shoulder, back and pain under the shoulder blades and through the shoulder, shoulder, arm, hand and a feeling in my right lung as though there was a weight bearing it down, continual dropping in the throat and down upon the lungs, and many other symptoms when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy. It has relieved my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be able to endure hard and continual labor, such as chopping wood, and working, and so on, for a month past season. My recovery I attribute solely with God's blessing, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly,

PRICE \$1 per bottle. HENRY SNIDER  
AS FOR LITTLE, ELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH  
REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.



## S. G. BEATTY & Co.,

BELLEVILLE, - - Ontario.

S. G. BEATTY.

W. R. ROBINSON.

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## Ontario Business College,

Which has been in existence for 10 years, and, during which time

## Has Trained Hundreds of Young Men

For Business Life, who are now filling important positions in the community, offers advantages for obtaining a

## COMMERCIAL EDUCATION,

Equal to any Institution in Canada, or the United States. Its several departments are conducted by thoroughly competent men who teach that which they have learned by actual business experience, and therefore practically understand.

## THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE COLLEGE :

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# FOR CASH,

As we intend going out of that line.

Call and Secure Bargains.

Cash Paid for Butter and Eggs.

SMITH & ANDERSON.

Mitchell's Belladonna Improved India Rubber Porous Plaster.

There never has been a time when the healing of so many different diseases has been caused by outward application as the present. It is an undisputed fact that over half of the entire population of the globe resort to the use of ordinary plasters.

The principal ingredients used in making these Plasters are Gum Olubanum—or better known as the Frankincense of the Bible—Rubber, and Burgham. Plaster which is scientifically compounded, is full of electricity, and when combined with the pure medicinal gums, is found to be one of the greatest healing mediums ever brought before the human race.

They are acknowledged by all who have used them to act quicker than any other Plaster they ever before tried. The use of these Plasters will do more real service than any other of the ordinary kinds. All other plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure—but with these it is entirely different: the instant one is applied the patient will feel its effect.

They possess all the soothing, warming, supporting and strengthening qualities of all other Plasters. Many who have been relieved of RHEUMATISM, TICDOLOREUX, and various other pains in the KIDNEYS, BREAST or SIDE, and believe it is solely done by the electrical qualities of the Porous Plasters contain, and which is imparted to the system, thus restoring them to a healthy condition.

They are very soft and pliable, still very adhesive and a service for WEAK BACKS, PANTS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST, etc., are invaluable to those who have a COLD of long standing, and often prevents CONSUMPTION. Some even tell us they believe they were entirely cured by the use of them of a long-seated Consumption.

Prepared by GEO. E. MITCHELL, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

19-yl

## Will Cure Consumption.

**T**o all suffering from the following diseases a ray of hope is offered through the kindness of a missionary friend who has sent me the formula of a pure vegetable medicine which has long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan—for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and all Nervous Affections, its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without failure. I now feel it my sacred duty as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe—FREE OF CHARGE—to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Sent by return mail by addressing with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. R. Brigham, Drawer 28, Utica, N. Y.

19-ly.

## THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

**W**E have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, of this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequence may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and rapidly.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address  
THE CULVERTWELL MEDICAL CO.,  
41 Ann St., New York.  
Office Box 4586 45-ly.

## Work & Money For the Ladies.

**N**o one should be idle a day when I offer such a chance to make \$50 or \$80 per month to canvas either located, or to travel, in the Dominion; to sell the improved self-fitting chart for cutting and fitting garments of all kinds. It takes only one lesson to learn to cut and fit. No lady should be without one. Reduction of price made

who are willing to work, we will guarantee a permanent position for two years, and GOOD PAY. Don't fail write to us for our private terms, sample pages, etc. This is a grand opportunity for school teachers to make more than double their salaries without interfering with their professional duties. The works being manufactured at a cost of over \$20,000 for the literary, artistic and mechanical work of producing the plates by the old well known, reliable Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., of Montreal. All letters from agents must be addressed to the Publishers General agents as follows:

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The Special Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by advertising.

WILLIAM GRAY & Co.,  
Windsor, Ont.

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## GREAT Cheap Sale

STILL GOING ON OF

BOOKS,  
STATIONERY,  
ROOM PAPER,  
JEWELERY,  
FANCY GOODS, etc.,

—AT—

HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE,  
Dundas Street, Napanee.

Now is the time to buy

SCHOOL BOOKS,  
COPY BOOKS,  
SLATES & SCHOOL  
STATIONERY

Of every kind at VERY LOW PRICES.

## ALL THE NEW SCHOOL BOOKS,

AT LOW PRICES.

Account Books,  
Envelopes by Box,  
Note Paper by the packet,  
Music and Music Books,

See prospectus in hands of local agents.

H. L. COOK,  
General Agent for Ont.  
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,  
Agt. for Napanee.  
Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

A rising in my right lung as though there was a weight bearing it down, with continual dropping in the throat and difficulty in breathing. I then took your Catahr Remedy, one bottle which eased my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be able to go about my business again, such as shopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged for past season. My recovery I attribute solely, with God's blessing, to the use of your Catahr Remedy. Yours truly,  
HENRY SNIDER  
ASK FOR LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATAHR  
REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

8 tf.



**S. G. BEATTY & Co.,**  
**BELLEVILLE, - - Ontario.**

S. G. BEATTY. W. R. ROBINSON. J. W. JOHNSON.

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### THE COURSE IS SHORT,

because the teaching is thorough and practical, and no pains are spared to give to each student individually, as well as to the various classes, the personal attention of the teachers.

### GOOD BOARD

can be obtained in Belleville at a lower rate than in any other place having a Business College in Canada or the United States.

The College Journal, containing full information respecting terms, nature of course, etc., and specimens of penmanship, sent free on application.

Address, S. G. BEATTY & Co.,  
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Belleville, September 1877.

19-6m.

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Manufacture and Furnish  
AT SHORT NOTICE,

## EAVENTROUGHING AND PIPING,

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## All kinds of Ware in my Line

ALSO REPAIRING ALL KINDS OF COPPER AND TINWARE.

HAVE IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

## Cooking Stoves, Sinks, Cistern Pumps,

LEAD PIPE AND ZINC.

PLOWS AND PLOW-SHEARS A SPECIALTY.

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as you will get good value for your money.

**Will Cure Consumption.**

To all suffering from the following diseases a ray of hope is offered through the kindness of a missionary friend who has sent me the formula of a pure vegetable medicine which has long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan:—for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and all Nervous Affections, its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without fail, and I now send it by my sacred letter as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe—**FREE OF CHARGE**—to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Sent by return mail by addressing with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. R. Brigham, Drawer 28, Utica, N. Y. 19-ly.

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**Price**, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author of this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequence may be radically cured without the dangerous use of inward medicine or the application of his knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and rapidly.

This Lecture should be in the hands of very youth and every man in the land.

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**Work & Money For the Ladies.**

No one should be idle a day, when I offer such a chance to make \$60 or \$80 per month, to any who either located, or to travel in the Dominion, to sell the improved self-fitting chart for cutting and fitting garments of all kinds. It takes only one lesson to learn to cut and fit. No lady should be without one. Reduction of price made no agents. All orders promptly filled by mail or express to any part of the Dominion. Address.

MARY J. AMEY,  
Napanee Ont.

P.S.—Enclose 9 stamp if an answer is desired.

A compound containing all the most valuable Hypophosphites, together with other Tonics in perfect solution and in an agreeable form. I sell a large quantity of PHOSFOZONE, and invariably hear that it has given satisfaction. Several parties have received great benefit from its use.

JAMES GOULDEN, Druggist,  
175 St. Lawrence Street,  
Montreal.

Prepared in laboratory of  
EVANS, MERCER & Co.  
Montreal.

**GOOD ADVERTISING**

\$3,250,40 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty states, will be sold for '00 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of papers giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

A Call is Respectfully Solicited.

N. B.—A Lot of Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, and Twine at Cost Price.

JOHN HENDERSON,  
Bookseller.

HAVING commenced business in the above line on my own account, directly over

**Coxall & Paisley's Store,**  
here I will be ready to attend to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

'Ice Samples to Select from, and Good Fit Guaranteed.'

Putting Boys' Cloths, & Ladies' Jackets

A SPECIALITY.

JAS. BLAIR.  
Napanee, Aug. 29th, 1877. 18-6m.

BOOKS,  
STATIONERY,  
ROOM PAPER,  
JEWELERY,  
FANCY GOODS, etc.

—AT—

HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE,  
Dundas Street, Napanee.

Now is the time to buy

SCHOOL BOOKS,  
COPY BOOKS,  
SLATES & SCHOOL STATIONERY

Of every kind at VERY LOW PRICES.

**ALL THE NEW SCHOOL BOOKS,**

AT LOW PRICES.

Account Books,  
Envelopes by Box,  
Note Paper by the packet,  
Music and Music Books,  
Jewelry,  
Combs,  
Brushes;  
Violins,  
Accordions,  
Purses,  
Pocket Books,  
Bags,  
Picture Frames,

Pictures,  
Books of all kinds,  
Bibles,  
Hymn Books,  
Prayer Books,  
Photograph Albums,  
Fancy Boxes of Perfumed Envelopes, containing 1 quire of Paper, and 24 Envelopes to match for 15 c.  
Opera Glasses,  
Stereoscopes,  
Fans, worth 25c. for 15c. and all other kinds at proportionably low prices.

Base Balls, worth 25c. for 15c., 30c. for 20c., 50c. for 30c., 75c. for 45c., etc.

A Call is Respectfully Solicited.

N. B.—A Lot of Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, and Twine at Cost Price.

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**Consumption Cured.**

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all Colds and Long Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his fellow creatures by means of a printed paper, and to his infinite desire to relieve human suffering, will send **FREE OF CHARGE**, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. C. STEVENS,  
Box 58, Brockville, Ont.

**SPECIAL NOTICE !**

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW PREPARED TO

Manufacture and Furnish  
AT SHORT NOTICE,

**EAVETROUGHING AND PIPING,**

AND

**All kinds of Ware in my Line**

ALSO REPAIRING ALL KINDS OF COPPER AND TINWARE.

HAVE IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

**Cooking Stoves, Sinks, Cistern Pumps,**

LEAD PIPE AND ZINC.

PLOWS AND PLOW-SHEARS A SPECIALTY.

Give me a Call before purchasing elsewhere, as you will get good value for your money.

**H. BOYLE, Agt.**

Napanee, July 5th,

Wm. Miller's Old Stand.

**Ploughs !! Ploughs !!!**

The Subscribers have the largest stock, and best assortment of

**PLOUGHHS**

—AND—

**PLOUGH SHARES**

IN THE COUNTY, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE MANUFACTURERS

**LOWEST PRICES**

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

**WRIGHT & Co.**

Napanee, August 28th, 1877.

EMBER 14 1877.



### WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1851.

**CAPITAL**, - - - - - \$800,000  
With power to increase to \$1,000,000.

#### FIRE AND MARINE.

**HEAD OFFICE**: Toronto, Ont.

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On Ca'-goes by steamers to British Ports.

W. V. DETLOR,  
Agent for Napanee

CATARRH  
  
CANNOT be cured by Sun, Washes, or Local Applications. Thousands of cases, some of forty years standing, have been successfully treated by our CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY. For sale by all druggists. Send stamp for Free use on Catarrh to  
T. J. E. HARDING, ROCKVILLE, ONT.

Five Years' Disease Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Pain in Shoulders, Back and Legs, and Dropings in Throat Disappear.

ST. ARMAND, P. Q. Sept. 13, 1876.

Mr. T. J. E. HARDING.—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am 26 years old; had been out of health for about five years. I had been to many doctors, and tried various medicines without receiving any permanent benefit, but continued rather to grow worse, until last fall, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at home. I then consulted Mr. T. J. E. Harding, who prescribed my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles was restored to health, so as to be able to engage in active labor, such as shopping and clearing land, at which I have now engaged for past season. My recovery I attribute solely, with God's blessing, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly,  
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prospectus in hands of local agents.

H. L. COOK,  
General Agent for Ont.  
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,  
Agt. for Napanee.  
nee, 15th June, 1877. 8 ft.

Ontario Business College

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College Bank, and Merchants Emporium with the Students.

THE COURSE IS SHORT,

so the teaching is thorough and practical, and no pains are spared to give to each student  
individually, as well as to the various classes, the personal attention of the teachers.

GOOD DAY

### HARDWARE !

#### THE GOLDEN AUGER.

### HENRY W. PERRY,

(Formerly with Boyle & Wright.)

Has purchased the Hardware Stock of Mr. Ralph Purdy, which he now offers to  
the public at the

#### LOWEST LIVING RATES

If You want Immense Bargains in Hardware, don't neglect  
to call on

**H. W. PERRY,**

At the Golden Auger.

TERMS CASH.

Napanee, May 23rd, 1877.

### A PECULATIONS !

During the dull summer months, the undersigned will sell Furniture, Chairs, &c., at greatly reduced Prices, for Cash or Good Notes.

J. GIBBARD & SON.

"Best Pianos, Lowest Prices."



CHARLES D. BLAKE & Co's..

Grand Square and Upright Piano-Fortes

JOHN N. LAZIER,

BELLEVILLE,

General Agent for the Dominion of Canada

Agt. for Napanee.  
ee, 15th June, 1877.

Blessing to the use of your Catarr Remedy. Yours truly  
Price \$1 per bottle. HENRY SNIFFER  
ASK FOR LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH  
REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.



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18. September 1877. 10-6m.

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ALSO REPAIRING ALL KINDS OF COPPER AND TINWARE.

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